

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 50TH SECTION

OF THE

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1894,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED).

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
HODGKINS, FRIGGS, & Co. (Limited), 104, Grafton-street, Dublin; or
ERNE & SPOTTISWOODS, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, E.C.; or
JOHN MURRAY & Co., 12, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, and 90, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

1895.

[C.—7737.] Price 11½d.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REVENUE,	3
I. Orders,	7
II. Expenditure,	76
III. Statistics as to Disease,	82
IV. Statistics as to Animals in Ireland,	100
V. Statistics as to Animal Exports and Imports,	101

RETURN.

LEGISLATION IN 1894.

In the year 1894 the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, was passed. This is a consolidation Act, and incorporates, with some necessary amendments, the provisions contained in the following enactments which have been repealed, viz. :—

- The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 (except Section 34);
- The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1884;
- The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Transfer of Parts of Districts Act, 1884;
- The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886 (except Section 9);
- The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, Section 3;
- The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890;
- The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1892;
- The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893.

The two sections of the Acts of 1878 and of 1886 which have been excepted from repeal—namely, Section 34 of the Act of 1878, and Section 9 of the Act of 1886—are those which relate to the functions of the Local Government Board and of the Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities with respect to dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops.

The Act of 1894 provides that every Order in Council made under any of the repealed enactments shall continue in force until altered or revoked.

Three additional Orders in Council were made under the Act of 1894, viz. :—

- The Movement into District (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order of 1894;
- The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1894;
- The Officers of Local Authorities' (Ireland) Order of 1894.

DISEASES.

The diseases with respect to which special powers are conferred by Statute on the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland are Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Swine Fever. The other diseases dealt with in the Act of 1894, and in the Orders in Council, are Anthrax, Rabies, Glanders or Farcy, Sheep-Pox, and Sheep-Scab.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

No case of this disease has occurred in Ireland since the year 1866.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Ireland continues free from Pleuro-Pneumonia. The last outbreak of the disease occurred in September, 1892.

In the year 1894 twenty-eight cattle were slaughtered as suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia, but the post-mortem examination of the lungs by the Veterinary Officers of the Veterinary Department showed that Pleuro-Pneumonia did not exist in any of these cases.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Foot and Mouth Disease has not appeared in Ireland since 1884.

In the autumn of 1894 the disease was, however, introduced into Great Britain from the Continent of Europe, but fortunately it did not spread to any considerable extent. Precautionary measures were at once adopted to prevent its introduction into Ireland, and all importations into this country of animals liable to the disease were prohibited, except by permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

SWINE FEVER.

The Veterinary Department was throughout the year principally engaged in dealing with Swine Fever.

This disease has for many years past been prevalent in Ireland, and has caused serious losses to Pig owners.

So far back as in the year 1880 Local Authorities were empowered, by Order in Council, to restrict movement of Swine in places where their Inspectors ascertained that disease existed, and to have premises on which disease appeared properly cleansed and disinfected.

Department in certain cases for movement, under Police supervision, to a slaughter-house in the locality for immediate slaughter, or they can kill any of their remaining pigs on their own premises and dispose of the carcasses if fit for food, provided previous notice is given to the Police who witness the slaughter and then report the fact to the Department, and the manner in which the carcass is disposed of in each instance.

All infected places when cleared of pigs are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

The general Order in Council as to Swine Fever contains numerous further provisions as to disposal of carcasses, swine in transit, prohibition of movement or exposure of suspected Swine, movement licences, etc.

The provision in the Swine Fever Act for the payment of compensation for slaughtered Swine had the effect, as was anticipated, of bringing to light a large number of cases of disease that would otherwise have been concealed, there having been no previous inducement to owners generally to report the disease.

The experience gained has led to the conclusion that although the disease was for years known to exist to a greater extent than was indicated by the returns, it is far more widely prevalent than was supposed, and that the task of its eradication presents greater difficulty than was at first believed.

During the ten months of the year 1893, prior to the 1st November (the date on which the Swine Fever Act came into force), only 196 outbreaks of the disease were reported in all Ireland, while in the fourteen months from the 1st November, 1893, to the 31st December 1894, no less than 12,657 separate cases have been reported.

In a large proportion of these reports the Inspectors of the Local Authorities on visiting the places found that no disease existed; in many others, when a suspected pig was slaughtered, the post-mortem examination showed that the affection was not Swine Fever; but in 7,929 instances the outbreak was confirmed by the examination of the viscera by the Veterinary Officers of the Department.

These outbreaks occurred in every county in Ireland, and in 155 out of the 160 Poor Law Unions.

Between the 1st November, 1893, and the 31st December 1894,
3,189 Swine died of Swine Fever.

37,210 Swine were slaughtered as diseased, or as having been in contact with affected Swine.

1,913 Swine were slaughtered as suspected, but were found free from Swine Fever on post-mortem examination.

	£	s.	d.
The amount of compensation paid to owners of slaughtered swine was	84,309	19	10
The salvage realized on sales of carcasses of slaughtered Swine which were fit for food was	18,562	11	9
Net amount of compensation,	£65,747	8	1

Owing to the extent to which Swine Fever prevailed, it was thought desirable to confer upon Local Authorities power to protect their districts from the introduction of disease from other districts. Accordingly, in September, 1894, the Movement into District (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order was passed, which authorized any Local Authority to make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement of swine into their district from any other district. No action appears to have been taken under that order.

The disease was most prevalent in the following counties:—

County.	Number of Outbreaks from 1st Nov., 1893, to 31st Dec., 1894.
Clare,	1,040
Limerick,	630
Galway,	577
Antrim,	569
Tipperary,	496
Armagh,	493

The number of outbreaks decreased from 2,419 in the quarter ended 29th September to 2,036 in the quarter ended 31st December, 1894.

ANTHRAX.

Only 5 outbreaks of this disease were reported in the year 1894, as compared with 22 in 1893.

GLANDERS (INCLUDING FARCY).

This disease does not prevail to any serious extent in Ireland; only 13 outbreaks were reported during the year.

RABIES.

779 cases of Rabies were reported as having occurred during 1894, being an increase of 355 over the number for the preceding year.

The provisions of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1894, authorizing Local Authorities to pay compensation for animals suspected of Rabies that are slaughtered by their direction, has probably led to an increase in the number of reports.

There is strong reason to believe that in a large proportion of the cases reported the animals were not affected with Rabies.

SHEEP SCAB.

6,597 cases of this disease were reported, being a decrease of 3,761 as compared with the year 1893, in which 10,358 cases occurred.

Owners of Sheep ought to have little difficulty in dealing with this disease, which can be readily checked by effectually isolating the affected Sheep, and by the proper application to them of recognized remedies.

EXPORTS.

The number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine exported to Great Britain during the year 1894, as compared with those for the preceding year, are as follows:—

—	1893.	1894.
Cattle,	688,669	826,954
Sheep,	1,197,960	957,101
Swine,	456,571	584,867
Total,	2,343,200	2,369,922

It will be observed that there was a large increase during 1894 in the exports of Cattle and Swine, and a decrease in the exports of Sheep.

Further details are given in the Statistical Tables contained in this Return.

IMPORTS.

Comparatively few animals are imported into Ireland.
The numbers for 1894 are:—

Cattle, . . . 354 | Sheep, . . . 17,697 | Swine, . . . 6

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE.

February, 1895.

ORDERS remaining in force, either wholly or in part—continued.

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1904.	11th March.	Foot-and-mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1904—Empowering Local Authorities, when specially authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, to slaughter Animals affected with Foot-and-mouth Disease, or Animals in contact with affected ones, and to pay compensation for such, also providing for the movement of the Animals to a Slaughter House.	38
1904.	1st August.	Port of Westport—Defining place for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.	39
	2nd „	Port of Limerick—Do. do. do.	39
	29th „	Port of Coleraine—Providing for the Destruction of Dyers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorised by the Lord Lieutenant.	39
1905.	1st January.	Port of Londonderry—Defining places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	39
	29th July.	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Dungannon and Eglarstown into an United District for purposes of Inspection.	39
	7th August.	Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Unions of Dungannon and Eglarstown.	39
1906.	26th February.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1906—Prohibiting Importation of Animals from Great Britain, except with consent of Lord Lieutenant.	40
	12th May.	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1906—Amending Chapter 10 of the Animals (Ireland) Order relative to the Inspection of Animals for Exportation.	40
	16th „	Port of Cork—Defining place for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	41
	10th November.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1906, No. II.—Prohibiting Importation of Animals from Norway.	41
1907.	2nd March.	Port of Dundalk—Defining a Place for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	41
	21st „	Port of Dundrum. Do. do. do. do.	42
	22nd „	Do. Greenson. Do. do. do. do.	42
	4th April.	Do. Lorne. Do. do. do. do.	42
	4th „	Do. Westport. Do. do. do. do.	42
	22nd „	Do. Coleraine. Do. do. do. do.	42
	23rd „	Do. Newry. Do. do. do. do.	42
	24th „	Do. Portrush. Do. do. do. do.	42
	29th „	Do. Ballina. Do. do. do. do.	42
	29th „	Do. Drogheda. Do. do. do. do.	42
1908.	2nd January.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1908—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Malta.	43
	18th May.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1908, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Belgium.	43
1909.	25th April.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1909—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the German Empire.	43
1910.	2nd August.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1910—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Her Majesty's possessions in North America, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.	43
	20th August.	The Fleura-Parasomus (Ireland) Order of 1910.	43
	26th October.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1910, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the Kingdom of the Netherlands.	43
1911.	16th September.	The Animals (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1911—Regulations as to Animals in Markets, &c., in contact with an Animal affected with Foot and Mouth Disease or Swine Fever.	45
	12th November.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1911—Prohibiting the Importation of Cattle from the Isle of Man except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.	46
	9th December.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1911, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Cattle from the Channel Islands except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.	46

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

J. F. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act, conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby approve of the following part of the part of Belfast as a place of landing for Foreign Animals under Part IV. of "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order":—

The north and west quays of Spencer Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,
this 26th day of June, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,
T. H. BUCKE.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

J. F. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Belfast as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All the north and west quays of Spencer and Dufferin Docks, extending a distance of two thousand feet, and all the space of ground on the north side of the timber pond adjoining the Spencer Dock on the north side, and extending a distance of four hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 9th day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,
this 4th day of July, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,
T. H. BUCKE.

PORT OF DUBLIN.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the power conferred upon him by an Order in Council, dated the 18th day of September, 1878, and made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and entitled the Port of Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1878, hereby directs that the inspections of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Dublin, under the provisions of the said Order shall be made either in a suitable yard or other enclosed place to be provided by any person interested in the exportation of the said animals, or in the premises known as 14, Pitt-street, in the city of Dublin; and that no such inspections shall be made in any public road or other public thoroughfare.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1879.

By His Grace's command,
T. H. BUCKE.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

	Articles.
Preliminary	1-5

PART II.—DISEASE.

Chapter 1.	Cattle-Peague	6-9
Chapter 2.	Pleuro-Pneumonia	10-16
Chapter 3.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	17-22
Chapter 4.	Sheep-Pox	23-29
Chapter 5.	Sheep-Scab	30-33
Chapter 6.	Glanders and Farcy	34-39
Chapter 7.	Swine-Fever	40-47
Chapter 8.	Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Place, or other like place, or during Transit	48-51
Chapter 9.	Movement or Exposure of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules	52-53
Chapter 10.	Removal of Dung or other Things	54
Chapter 11.	Carcases	55-56
Chapter 12.	Slaughter-Houses	57-58
Chapter 13.	Regulation by Local Authorities of Markets, Fairs, and other Places	59

PART III.—DISINFECTION.

Chapter 14.	Water Traffic	60-62
Chapter 15.	Railway Traffic	63-69
Chapter 16.	Road Traffic	70
Chapter 17.	Landing-Places	71
Chapter 18.	Miscellaneous	72-73
Chapter 19.	Offences	74
Chapter 20.	Markets, Fairs, Sale-Yards, Places of Exhibition, Lairs, and other Places	75-76

PART IV.—TRANSIT.

Chapter 21.	Transit by Water	77-81
Chapter 22.	Shipping and Unshipping Places	82-83
Chapter 23.	Port of Inspection of Animals brought for transit by Sea	84
Chapter 24.	Transit by Railway	85-87
Chapter 25.	Offences	88
Chapter 26.	Water Supply on Railways	89

PART V.—FOREIGN.

Chapter 27.	Prohibition	90
Chapter 28.	Foreign Animals subject to Slaughter	91-95
Chapter 29.	Quarantine	97-101
Chapter 30.	Foreign Animals not subject to Slaughter or Quarantine	102-113
Chapter 31.	Channel Islands	113
Chapter 32.	Isle of Man	114
Chapter 33.	Ships' Cows and Goats	115
Chapter 34.	Miscellaneous	116-121

PART VI.—GENERAL.

Chapter 35.	Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities	122-139
Chapter 36.	Miscellaneous	139-149
SCHEDULES.		

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
COPPER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Parts.

2. This order is divided into parts as follows:

PART I.—Preliminary.

PART II.—Disease.

PART III.—Disinfection.

PART IV.—Transit.

PART V.—Foreign.

PART VI.—General.

Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the First day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs;

Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, fury, and urticaria;

Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Licensing officer means any person authorized to act as such by the Lord Lieutenant;

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway;

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road, or by rail;

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order;

Schedule means Schedule to this Order;

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

PART II.

Disease.

CHAPTER I.—CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Notice of Cattle-Plague.

6.—(1.) The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately

transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.

7. No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

Movement out of Place infected with Cattle-Plague.

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(A.) No carcase, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder shall be removed thereout.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

CHAPTER 2.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

(This chapter, comprising Articles 10 to 16, inclusive, has been revoked by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, see page 45).

CHAPTER 3.—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Notice of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

17. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

18. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the cowsheds or other places where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

19.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the following regulations and not otherwise:

A.—For Slaughter.

(a.) The animals may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

- (b) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
- (c) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.
- (d) If the animals so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—For other Purposes.

- (e) The animals may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.
- (f) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.
- (g) The animals moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.
- (h) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—Out of District.

- (i) If the animals moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (j) The animals so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.
- (k) If the animals moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (l) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.
- (m) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of animals to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

(n.) Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

20. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—Movement in.

The animals may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected

with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

B.—Movement into.

The animals may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

C.—Movement into, from another District.

If the animals to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

21.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The animals after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

22. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 4.—SHEEP-POX.

Notice of Sheep-Pox.

23. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

24.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the

(1) See the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXII, page 39, modifying these Regulations relative to the movement of animals into and out of foot-and-mouth disease infected areas.

CHAPTER 5.—SHEEP-SCAB.

Notice of Sheep-Scab.

30. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

Treatment for Sheep-Scab.

31. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.

32. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab;
 - (2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place, with sheep affected with sheep-scab;
 - (3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skins, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;
- but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of Articles 52 or 54 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.

33. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

CHAPTER 6.—GLANDERS AND FARCY.

(This chapter, comprising Articles 34 to 39, inclusive, has been revoked by the *Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893*, see page 58.)

CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

(This chapter, comprising Articles 40 to 47, inclusive, has been revoked by the *Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893*, see page 64.)

CHAPTER 8 (a).—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRAZING-PARK, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRANSIT.

Special Provisions for these Cases.

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

- (1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place;
- (2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(a.) This chapter has been revoked so far as it relates to Pleuro-Pneumonia by the *Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1896*, page 65, and so far as it relates to Swine-Fever by the *Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893*, page 64.

(3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(5.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(6.) While being in a crowded, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely):

A.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(c.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(e.) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, the fact of the slaughter there.

(f.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(g.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

(h.) Where foot-and-mouth disease is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(i.) The diseased animals so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be removed for slaughter; or the diseased animals, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

C.—Swine-Fever.

(j.) Where swine-fever is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(k.) The diseased swine so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which

the swine are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased swine, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(i.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(m.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

D.—Animals not affected with *Pleuro-Pneumonia* or *Foot-and-Mouth Disease* or *Swine-Fever*. (a.)

(a.) All animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, shall be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon.

E.—Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

(a.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

F.—Disinfection in these Cases.

(a.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Exports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

Expenses.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(a.) This Regulation has been revoked by the Animals (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1931, page 38.

(b.) This Chapter has been revoked so far as it relates to (i.) *Pleuro-Pneumonia* by the *Pleuro-Pneumonia* (Ireland) Order of 1920, page 43; (ii.) *Glanders*, by the *Glanders or Farcy* (Ireland) Order of 1922, page 49; (iii.) *Swine Fever*, by the *Swine Fever* (Ireland) Order of 1920, page 44.

Exception as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animal's wharf, or to a foreign animal's quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 9 (b).—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 18 (A.) (B.) and (C.) and 53 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in Case of Contravention of Article 52.

53.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

A.—Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.

(a.) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 26;

(b.) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8;

(c.) If affected with sheep-scab the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(d.) If affected with glanders or farcy the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.

(1.) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(g.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(h.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(j.) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(k.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(li.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(2.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignee or consignees thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine fever is found,—

unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(a.) This Chapter has been revised so far as it relates to Glanders and Swine Fever by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1890, see page 56, and by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56.

(b.) This Chapter has been revised so far as it relates to (1.) Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56; (2.) Glanders, by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56; (3.) Swine Fever, by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56.

(c.) Chapters 12 and 13 revised by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1890, so far as they relate to Swine Fever.

CHAPTER 10 (a).—REMOVAL OF DUNG OR OTHER THINGS.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

CHAPTER 11 (b).—CARCASSES.

Disposal.

55.—(1.) The carcase of every animal, horse, ass, or mule,—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase or for securing the burial of the same.

(3.) In every case of destruction the Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(4.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

56. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

CHAPTER 12 (c).—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Declaration of Infected Places by Privy Council only.

57. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1873, or any Order in Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcase of a diseased animal is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

58. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

CHAPTER 13.—REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MARKETS, FAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

59. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition.

PART III.**Disinfection.****CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.***Ferries.*

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept; then
- (ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.
- (3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea, or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

62.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 15.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.*Horse-Boxes.*

63.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a

horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and
- (ii.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Buses, Guards' Vans, and other Vehicles.

64.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleansed as follows:
 - (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and
 - (b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but
 - (ii.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:
 - (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then
 - (d.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
 - (e.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
 - (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

65.—(1.) A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
 - (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
 - (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
 - (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
 - (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
 - (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 16.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Vans.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact, shall be

scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 17.—LANDING-PLACES.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

Obligation on Occupiers.

73. Where the power of cleansing a place to be cleaned and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

CHAPTER 19.—OFFENCES.

74. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owing or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

CHAPTER 20.—MARKETS, FAIRS, SALE-YARDS, PLACES OF EXHIBITION, LAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

75.—(1.) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals, to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America (See note a.)

Denmark. (See note b.)
Norway. { " c.)
Sweden. { " d.)
Spain, Portugal. (See note e.)

Place of Landing.

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following:

Belfast. Dublin.

(2.) These foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

Conditions of Landing.

104.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 103, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place.

(2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals' wharf, unless and until—

(a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Ireland, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

(b.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

Twelve Hours' Detention.

105.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.

(a.) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1880 (page 45), prohibiting the importation of animals from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

(b.) See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1882 (page 34), prohibiting the importation of animals from Denmark.

(c.) See Importation of Animals Order, 1886, No. II. (page 41), prohibiting the importation of animals from Norway.

(d.) See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1895, No. II. (page 35), prohibiting the importation of animals from Sweden.

(e.) See Order in Council, dated 10th October, 1881 (page 32), prohibiting the importation of animals from Spain and Portugal.

(3.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

Examination and Consequences.

106.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be moved from the place of landing or lair or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be diseased foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1873).

(3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

A.—Cattle-Plague.

If the disease is cattle-plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

B.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(a.) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(b.) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

C.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(a.) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(b.) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

D.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(a.) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(b.) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

E.—Swine-Fever.

If the disease in swine-fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

(c) If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (a) pleuro-pneumonia, (b) sheep-pox and sheep-scab (reckoned as one disease), and (c) swine-fever, are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:

F.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

G.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine-Fever.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine-fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

H.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab and Swine-Fever.

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-scab and swine-fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

Continuance of one Cargo.

107. For the purposes of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

108. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming these two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

Detention of Suspected Animals.

109. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

Movement.

110.—(1.) No animal, carcass, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

Disinfection.

111. Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that

portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

Landing of other Foreign Animals.

112. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals' wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Ireland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

CHAPTER 31.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.*

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 32.—ISLE OF MAN.†

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 33.—SHEEP, COWS AND GOATS.

115. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in Ireland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in Ireland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from Ireland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

CHAPTER 34.—MISCELLANEOUS.*Other Animals with Foreign Animals.*

116. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, shall be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all these animals.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

117. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

Foreign Animals injured on Voyage.

118. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals named or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcass of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

Carcasses.

119.—(1.) If a vessel arriving has on board the carcass of a foreign animal, horse, sea, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

(2.) The carcass shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

* See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901, No. II. Ireland, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

† See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901 (page 24), prohibiting the importation of Cattle from the Isle of Man, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

form given in the Fourth Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 64 of the Act of 1878.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.

144. Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

145. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them, under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

146. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

147. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or under any Order in Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

148. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

Printed Documents and Forms.

149. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order in Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 31st day of May, 1890.

MORICE. B. DEASY. ROSE. R. WARREN.
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R. R. DOWNE.
HENRY OSMIST. GERALD FITZGERALD, Jn.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

*Form for Use by an Inspector.**

(1.)

Declaration of Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby declare that I have this day found cattle-plague (or pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, or swine-fever) to exist in the following cow-shed, field, [or shed, or pig-sty,] or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(2.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with

cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(3.)*

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(4.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(5.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-pox.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(6.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Swine Fever.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of

* These forms have been revised so far as regards Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 45, and as regards Swine Fever by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 44.

herby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pig-sty, shed, or other place, (that is to say,) *(here describe the place where the disease is found)* that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice *(copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed)*, and that in consequence thereof the pig-sty, shed, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with swine-fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____
(Signed) A.B.

(7.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers of Cattle Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of _____

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice *(copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed)*, and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council. And I hereby require

you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part [or the whole] whereof lies within one mile from that cow-shed, field, or other place, to take notice that in consequence of the declaration aforesaid the rules of the said Act with respect to places infected with cattle-plague will, until such determination and declaration of the Privy Council as aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the same were actually within the limits of the place so infected.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____
(Signed) A.B.

(8.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers of Contiguous Lands in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of _____

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice *(copy of declaration (No. 1), as filled up and signed to be indorsed)*, and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____
(Signed) A.B.

*Form of Movement Licence.**

(1.)

Movement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No. _____

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a) _____

at _____

to the slaughter-house at _____

in charge of _____

No. of animals _____

Description _____

(Signed) _____

(Dated) _____

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence when such is necessary, or selling thereon after such licence has expired, or concealing, harboring, or sheltering, or abetting or procuring or causing by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to Diseases are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

* See new forms of Movement Licence in Pleuro-Pneumonia given in the Second Schedule to the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1880 (page 51).

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. _____

I, G.H. of _____, being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____ to grant Licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (c) _____, hereby license the removal out of the under-mentioned infected place of these animals to the under-mentioned slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals.

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Name and Address of the Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority in whose charge the animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____

(Address) _____

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.
[a] Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.
[b] The time of the granting of the licence is to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence when such is necessary, or selling thereon after such licence has expired, or concealing, harboring, or sheltering, or abetting or procuring or causing by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to Diseases are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(2.)^a

Movement of Animals to a Place for purposes of Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Isolation, out of a Place infected with Pleno-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No.

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a)

to (b)

for the purpose of (B)

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for days.

Conditions imposed on license (c)

* This number must correspond with that on the license.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the license.

Notes.—Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or on a certificate, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licenses herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1876, or any regulations made thereunder.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1876.

* No.

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licenses for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleno-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and that, in his opinion, it is necessary that those animals should be moved out of the under-mentioned infected place for the purpose of (b) , hereby license the removal of those animals out of that infected place to the under-mentioned place or premises for that purpose.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a license of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this license.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are indorsed on this license (c).

Description of the infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Animals are to be moved (d)

This License is available for (e) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated this day of , 18 .

No Animal can be taken to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition with this License.

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Pleno-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, or the one or the other.

(b) Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, or for any other purpose.

(c) The conditions on which the movement and keeping are allowed are to be indorsed on this license by the person granting the same.

(d) The name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be indorsed.

(e) Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licenses herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1876, or any regulations made thereunder.

(3.)^a

Movement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Pleno-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No.

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals to

within the area infected with (a)

at

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for days.

* This number must correspond with that on the license.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the license.

Notes.—Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or on a certificate, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licenses herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1876, or any regulations made thereunder.

* See new forms of Movement License in Pleno-Pneumonia, given in the Second Schedule to the Pleno-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1876 (page 22).

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1876.

* No.

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licenses for the removal of animals in or into areas infected with pleno-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (b) , hereby license the removal of those animals to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with (a) but not being within a place infected with (b)

If the animals are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority this license must be granted by the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there is also requisite a license of the Local Authority of the district where the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved are situate indorsed on or referring to this license.

Name and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animals, or his or her Agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.

This License is available for (d) days, including the day of the date hereof and no longer.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Pleno-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, or the one or the other.

(b) Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, or for any other purpose.

(c) Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licenses herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1876, or any regulations made thereunder.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

RAILWAY STATIONS at which WATER is to be provided for ANIMALS.

[illegible]

landing, within the port of Dublin, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 20th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 19th day of February, 1883.

H. Low, C. W. H. F. Cogan.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Drogheda, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 2nd day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of
February, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XVIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within any of the ports named in the Schedule to this Order, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

Schedule to above Order.

The ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXXVI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Newry, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 19th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. Animals brought from France shall not be landed in Ireland.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin
Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Commencement.

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Declarations.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Articles 20 and 21 (*Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, a declaration such as is indicated in the form A given in the Schedule to this Order, made by the owner of the animals mentioned

and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.
 Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.
 Store animals means animals other than fat animals.
 Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.
 Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Public and Private Sales.

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the districts of any Local Authority in Ireland in which there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected area, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected place, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

5. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

6. An application for such licence shall be made in writing and signed by either—

(i.) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(ii.) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the place, townland, and parish of the poor law union in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

7. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to interfere with or make a licence of the Lord Lieutenant necessary for a sale of animals being on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in case the animals are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease and have been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen days before the sale.

8. This Order does not extend to Dublin metropolis (provision being made for the metropolis as regards public and private sales by the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.)

Offences.

9. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 34th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thom. Steele, Genl.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 146.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

Commencement and Interpretation.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the Fourth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Power for a Local Authority to Prohibit Movement into their District.

3. (a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows:

(i.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a regulation affecting the movement of animals into an Infected Area:

(ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall neither restrict the movement of animals by railway through the district of that Local Authority, nor interfere with their exportation to Great Britain.

4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

5. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

movement of animals into an Infected Place or an Infected Area; and

- (5.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not restrict movement of animals by Railway through the district of that Local Authority.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Article 2 (*Interpretation*) of THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, the term *Animals* shall, for the purposes of that Order, include cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and goats, and swine.

3. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, AMENDMENT.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, *M.R., C.S.*
C. E. Barry, *L.J.A., C.S.* C. Pallen, *C.E., C.S.*
M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.
W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 594.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Movement of Breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

1. Notwithstanding anything in Article 18 (*Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, Rams not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of the breeding of sheep, but for no other purpose, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

- (i.) For the movement into the infected place there must be a License of the Local Authority of the district in which the infected place is situated.
- (ii.) The Rams so moved shall be moved into the infected place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

2.—(1.) Every person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the License authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Offences.

3.—(1.) If a Ram is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the Ram, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the Ram, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it,

knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Animals (Ireland) Order."

Commencement.

5. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, *M.R., C.S.*
C. E. Barry, *L.J.A., C.S.* C. Pallen, *C.E., C.S.*
M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.
W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

PORT OF BELFAST.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Belfast shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order, subject to the conditions applying to each separate place as specified in the schedule aforesaid; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. The yard belonging to the Belfast Central Railway Company, situated at Logan Bank-road, in Crosses Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation.

II. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Dunmore, off Whiffa-street, in Dock Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

III. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 361.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Slaughter by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

1. Where a Local Authority is authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Privy Council to put in operation the provisions of this order, but not otherwise, such Local Authority may—

(a.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered; or

(b.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine being or having been in the same shed or herd or flock or pigsty, or in contact, with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered.

(c.) Provided, that if the owner of an animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to slaughter that animal except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council first obtained.

Compensation.

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union funds pay compensation as follows for cattle, sheep, goats and swine slaughtered under the authority of this Order:

(a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the compensation shall be its value immediately before it became so affected;

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Application of General Provisions.

3. The provisions of Section 30 of the Act of 1878 (*General provisions relating to slaughter and compensation*), shall apply to the case of an animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Order.

Movement of diseased or suspected Animals for Slaughter.

4. Where the slaughter under the authority of this Order of diseased or suspected animals in Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Places in the District of a Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient, animals affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease may, notwithstanding anything in The Animals (Ireland) Order be moved out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place and area on a highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of being slaughtered in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:

(a.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved with a Licence of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house in a boat or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased or suspected animals with other animals during the movement.

(b.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.

(c.) The boat or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleaned and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the same officer, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 70 of The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Nothing in this Article shall authorize the movement of an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease into the District of another Local Authority without the previous consent in writing of that other Local Authority or a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

Extent.

5. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Interpretation.

6. Terms in this Order have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

7. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 6th day of March, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, C. Drogheda.
O'Connor Don. A. M. Porter, M.R.
John Neish.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, C., L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Wexford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of August,
1884.

By Their Excellencies' command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard in the joint occupation of Mr. John Bloom, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company (Limited), situated at Redmond-place, in the town of Wexford.

PORT OF LIMERICK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland)

Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Limerick shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard belonging to the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, situated in the Dock Ward, in the city of Limerick, having an entrance and an exit in Dock-road.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 973.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPEAKER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant arrives at, or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Cork, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of August, 1884.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

PORT OF LONDONDERRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPEAKER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Londonderry shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, which are situated on the Quay, opposite to the Custom House, Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

CARNARVON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of August, 1885.
2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
KilmacThomas Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 20th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C. W. H. F. O'Connell.
M. Morris. Hedges Ryne Chatterton.
Thos. Steele, Genl.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

CARNARVON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 29th day of July, 1885, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
KilmacThomas Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.R.C.V.S., to the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District:

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £135 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarvan Union shall contribute the sum of £80 per annum; and the KilmacThomas Union the sum of £55 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of August, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1886.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.

ASHBOURNE, C.

J. T. BALL, L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Great Britain, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

IV. The "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1884, No. VII," is hereby revoked, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of February, 1886.

M. Morris.

Robert R. Warren.

Gerald FitzGibbon.

A. M. Porter.

John Nash.

Hugh Holmes.

E. R. King-Harman.

John Monroe.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT
ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 23 (Portal Inspection of Animals brought for Transit by Sea), Article 84 of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 23, Article 84, of that Order, namely:—

Chapter 23.—*Portal Inspection of Animals brought for transit by Sea.*

84.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector of the Privy Council at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Schedule hereto, have given a certificate to that effect, and a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals in the Form II. set forth in the Schedule; and such certificate and licence shall accompany such animal or animals, and, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand the same.

(2.) Inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places, and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(3.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection, with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being heated, dirty, over-driven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner, or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(4.) Each animal on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Inspector, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding or marking shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(5.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal in respect of which a certificate of health and licence for movement shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(6.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

2. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order, hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order hereby revoked.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886."

Commencement.

5. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 11th day of May, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, General.

John Nash, C.

B. Downe.

S. Wolfe Flanagan.

Samuel Walker.

P. J. Keenan.

J. Leotaigue.

SCHEDULE.

Form I.

Port of _____

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the sub-

joined Schedule, for exportation from the above named Port in Ireland, to the Port of Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	No of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.
	In Weights.	In Figures.	
Cattle, - - -			
Sheep, - - -			
Pigs, - - -			
Goats, - - -			
Excessive Animals as described in above, - - -			
Total No. of Animals, - - -			

End by

Signature of Applicant, _____

Residence, _____

Dated this the _____ day of _____ 18

To the Inspector in behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council at the above-named Port in Ireland.

FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND LICENSE FOR EXPORTATION.

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above-named Port in Ireland, having examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, do hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease, and do hereby license its or their removal, on this the _____ day of _____ 18 from the above named Port in Ireland, to the above named Port in Great Britain.

Signature of Inspector, _____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or,

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

PORT OF CORK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

ASKEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Cork shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. The Order dated the 31st day of October, 1885, relating to the port of Cork is hereby revoked.

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 15th day of May, 1886.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred street, and having an exit at Pinrose-quay.

II. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1886—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from the Kingdom of Norway.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 10th day of November, 1886.

Ashbourne, C. J. A. Lawson.
Hedges Eyre Chatterton. Robert R. Warren.
O. R. Barry. George A. C. May. John Nash.
Arthur Kavanaugh. John Monroe.

PORT OF DUNDALK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundalk shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.
F

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved portion of an enclosed yard, belonging to the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situate on the quay at Dundalk, entered from the public road leading to Soldier's Point, and having an exit on the quay aforesaid.

PORT OF DUNDRUM.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDEERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundrum shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved pens belonging to the East Downshire Steamship Company, situate on the quay at Dundrum.

PORT OF GREENORE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDEERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Greenore shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with paved and concrete floors in the yard at Greenore belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, having an entrance from the lines of Railway at Greenore and an exit at the Quay.

PORT OF LARNE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDEERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Larne shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company, situate at the terminus of their railway, at the quay, Larne Harbour.

PORT OF WESTPORT.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDEERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Westport shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A pen with concrete floor, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Westport, situate on the quay at Westport.

PORT OF COLERAINE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDEERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals

(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Drogheda shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1887.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

W. S. R. KATE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved yards, the property of the Drogheda Steam Packet Company, situate in St. Lawrence's Gate Ward, parish of St. Peter, and county of the town of Drogheda, described as follows:—

No. 1, or "Gas Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.

No. 2, or "Mill Yard," entered from Back Strand, with an exit through the Company's stores to Steam Packet Quay.

No. 3, or "Office Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.

No. 4, or "Large Inspection Yard," entered from Cross-street, leading from Back Strand to Steam Packet Quay, and opening into Steam Packet Quay.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Malta.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of January, 1888.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, General. Ashbourne, C.
Meath. Arthur James Balfour.
Arthur Kavanagh. John Monro.
J. G. Gibson. Ion T. Hamilton.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal brought from the Kingdom of Belgium.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 18th day of May, 1888.

Hedges Eyre Chatterton. P. J. Koman.
Peter O'Brien.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1889.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWARD SAXE-WEIMAR, General.

ASHBOURNE, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justice-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Animals from Germany prohibited.

I. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from the German Empire shall not be landed in Ireland.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1889."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1889.

JOHN MONRO.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1890.By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in
Ireland.

EDWD. SAKE-WEIMAR, General.

ASHBOURNE, G.

REDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1890."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof; and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animals (Ireland) Order, Animals brought from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America shall not be landed in Ireland, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 2nd day of August, 1890.

W. H. F. Cogan. Gerald Fitzgibbon.
West Ridgeway. J. Murphy.

(No. 90.)

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1890.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

The Act of 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886;

The Act of 1890 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890;

The Acts of 1878 to 1890 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890;

Infected Place means a Place for the time being a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1878;

Infected Area means an Area for the time being an Infected Area under the Act of 1878;

Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether cattle of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition;

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition;

Landing-place for foreign animals means any dock, quay, wharf, or other place approved by the Lord Lieutenant for the landing of, and includes any lands, buildings, or premises so approved for the lading of, foreign animals not subject to slaughter or quarantine;

Carcass means the carcase of a head of cattle, and includes part of such a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part, of a head of cattle, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

The Privy Council means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council;

Article means Article of this Order;

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Orders.

5. The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

6. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Orders and parts of Orders revoked by this Order, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall, unless altered or revoked by such Local Authority, remain in force for such time and in such manner as if this Order had not been made: Provided that nothing in any such Regulations shall in any way prohibit, regulate, or apply to the movement of any head of cattle which is moved with and in accordance with the conditions of a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

Duty of Police on Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

7. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a head of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) an Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such pleuro-pneumonia, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1890, and any Order thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

(e.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(f.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(g.) While being in, or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(h.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(i.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(j.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different kinds are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(k.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize, detain, and effectually isolate, as far as practicable, from contact with other cattle all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and on the arrival of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to act in that behalf, shall place the cattle so seized and detained in charge of the last-named Inspector or of such other person.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any cattle so detained without a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

(3.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animal's Wharf or to a Foreign Animal's Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Cattle affected with or suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led or driven, a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, unless that field is so fenced or situate that cattle therein cannot in any manner come in contact with cattle passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) To allow a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in Case of Contravention of last preceding Article.

18.—(1.) Where a head of cattle is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize, remove, and detain it in a place suitable for effectual isolation from other cattle, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other

rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council, Dublin Castle, and on the arrival of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, shall place the cattle so seized and detained in charge of the last-named Inspector or other person.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any cattle so detained without a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, to grant the same.

Expenses.

19. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the two last preceding Articles from the owner of the cattle seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner summarily.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a head of cattle under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the head of cattle, or from its owner summarily.

Cleaning and Disinfection.

21. (1.) The occupier of any place which has been used by any cattle which have been or are liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1890 shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or to any person appointed by such Inspector, for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and all utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such cattle;

(2.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under Article 72 of the *Animals (Ireland) Order* shall apply to such place or to such utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

22. Where in Ireland any head of cattle is slaughtered by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1890 the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows—

(i.) If within six days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Privy Council of the valuation of a head of cattle slaughtered under the Act of 1890, the owner does not give in counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council, the compensation will be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation notified by the Privy Council, then the Privy Council will pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Carcases.

23. The carcase of every head of cattle that has died of pleuro-pneumonia or of disease suspected to be pleuro-pneumonia shall be disposed of as follows:

meat and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the head of cattle is moved shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, as demanded under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a head of cattle is not marked as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof and the person holding the sale, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, obliterates, or removes or attempts to take out, efface, obliterate, or remove, any mark on any cattle marked by direction of the Privy Council, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a head of cattle is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a carcass is moved or is not buried or is not destroyed in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(7.) If a head of cattle is exposed for sale in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition, in contravention of the conditions of a Licence under the provisions of this Order, the person holding such market, fair, auction, sale, or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the same is held, and the owner or consignee of such head of cattle so exposed, and the person so exposing the same, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting a sale at such market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition, and the person (if any) taking entrance money or other payment for admission therein, and the purchaser thereof of any animal so exposed in contravention of such Licence, each last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the head of cattle to be exposed for sale in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(8.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 20th day of August, 1890.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, *General*.

Meerin.

William O'Brien.

W. W. F. Hume-Dick.

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Orders and parts of Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880		
31 May ...	The Animals (Ireland) Order ...	The whole of Chapter 2 (Pleuro-Pneumonia). Chapter 5 (Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like place, or during transit), Chapter 9 (Exposure or Movement of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules), and Chapter 11 (Carcases), so far as those Chapters relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia. Article 135 (Forms) and Article 136 (Weekly Returns to Privy Council), so far as they relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia.
1883		
18 August ...	The Infected Places, Muzzling or Branding of Animals Order of 1883.	The whole Order.
1885		
25 February ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. VII ...	The whole Order.
1886		
18 June ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. X. ...	The whole Order.
1887		
30 December ...	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886—No. II.	Article I., 135, so far as it relates to Pleuro-Pneumonia.
1887		
21 February ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. XIII.	The whole Order.
1888		
9 March ...	The Movement into District (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Order of 1887	The whole Order.
6 March ...	The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order No. 61.	The whole Order.
6 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 62.	The whole Order.
6 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 63.	The whole Order.
30 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 65.	The whole Order.

(2.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Forms for Use by an Inspector.

(1.)

*Declaration of Disease.**The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890.*

I, the undersigned, being the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that I have this day found that pleuro-pneumonia exists (or has within fifty-six days existed) in the following cow-shed, field, or other place (that is to say), [Here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 189 _____

(Signed)

*Notice of Declaration to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.**The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts 1878 to 1890.*

To _____ of _____
I, the undersigned, being the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place (that is to say), [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant or Local Authority, as the case may be.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189 _____

(Signed)

PART II.

FORMS OF MOVEMENT LICENCE.

(1.)

Movement of Cattle to a Slaughter-House.

Union.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS,

1878 to 1890.

* No.

Owner's Name

* No.

Union.

Licence granted for movement of Cattle from

to in

charge of

No. of Cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for twelve hours from o'clock this day.

I, the undersigned, being authorised by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, do hereby license the movement out of the under-mentioned place of the under-mentioned Cattle to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, to be there forthwith slaughtered.

Name of Owner of Cattle, and Description of Place from which the Cattle are to be moved.	Number of Cattle to be moved (to be written in words).	Slaughter-house to which the Cattle are to be moved for Slaughter.	Name and Address of the person to whose charge the Cattle are to be moved.

This Licence is available for twelve hours, from (a) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated this day of , 189 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or using, or conveying in transit by means of a false pretence, or granting or using a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any offence with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(2.)

Movement of Cattle for the purpose of Isolation.

Union.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 to 1890.

* No.

Owner's name

* No.

Union.

Licence granted for removal of cattle out of a place at

to

at

for the purpose of isolation.

No. of cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for hours, from o'clock this day.

I, the undersigned, having examined the undermentioned cattle, do hereby certify that so far as I can ascertain they are not affected with *Pneumo-Pneumonia*, and that it is necessary that they should be moved from the undermentioned place for the purpose of isolation, and being authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, do hereby license the removal of those cattle from that place to the undermentioned place or premises for that purpose.

Name of Owner of Cattle, and Description of Place from which the Cattle are to be moved.	Number and Description of the Cattle to be moved (to be written in words).	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Cattle are to be moved.	Name and Address of the person to whose charge the Cattle are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (a) hours, from o'clock this day of , and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated this day of , 189 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or using, or conveying in transit by means of a false pretence, or granting or using a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any offence with respect to licences, are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

(3.)

Movement of Cattle in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Union.

* No.

Owner's Name,

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of cattle to

within the area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia under Order No.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1875 TO 1890.

Union.

* No.

I, the undersigned, being authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to grant licences for the removal of cattle, the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned cattle are not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia, hereby license the removal of those cattle to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia under Order No. _____ but not being within a place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Number of the Cattle to be moved (to be inserted in words).	Name and Address of the Owner of the Cattle, as his or her agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Cattle are to be sent, &c.
This License is available for (a) _____ days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.		
(Signed) _____ (Address) _____		
Dated this _____ day of _____, 189 _____		

No.

No. of cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for _____ days.

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate, and be filled up in words.

This certificate is to be returned by the person granting the license.

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate, and be filled up in words.

Cattle—Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting without the above license after such license has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering or obtaining or using a certificate in relation to a false pretence, or granting or issuing a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any offence with respect to horses, are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

(4.)

Movement of Cattle out of an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Union.

* No.

Owner's Name

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of cattle from

situate in the area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia under Order No.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1875 TO 1890.

Union.

* No.

I, the undersigned, being authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to grant licences for the removal of cattle, the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned cattle are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia, and having satisfied myself that the place where the cattle are is not comprised within a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, hereby license the removal of those cattle out of the infected area, declared by Order No. _____, to the under-mentioned place or premises.

to (a) _____

at _____

No. of Cattle _____

Description _____

(Signed) _____

(Dated) _____

This License is available for _____ days.

Name and Address of Owner of Cattle to be moved.	Number and Description of the Cattle, and Place from which to be moved, &c.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Cattle are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Cattle are to be moved, &c.
This License is available for (b) _____ days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.			
(Signed) _____ (Address) _____			
Dated this _____ day of _____, 189 _____			

* This number must correspond with that on the license.

This certificate is to be returned by the person granting the license.

(b) The name and address of the person to whom the cattle are to be moved to be inserted. (b) To be filled up in words.

Cattle—Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting without the above license after such license has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or using a certificate in relation to a false pretence, or granting or issuing a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to horses are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1891.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in
Ireland.

WOLSELEY, Genl.

HEDGES BYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justice-General and General
Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her
Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and
in exercise of the power in Us vested under the Con-
tagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and
of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do
order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Cattle from the Isle of Man prohibited.

I. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Ani-
mals (Ireland) Order, Cattle brought from the Isle of
Man shall not be landed in Ireland except with the
consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as
in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation
of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1891."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from
and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 12th day of November, 1891.

Leinster. J. Murphy. D. H. Madden.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1891, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland
SETTLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her
Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in
exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Con-
tagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and
of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do
order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Landing of Cattle from the Channel Islands.

I. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Ani-
mals (Ireland) Order, Cattle brought from the
Channel Islands shall not be landed in Ireland except
with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as
in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation
of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1891, No. II."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from
and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of December, 1891.

Ashbourne C. West Ridgway.
D. H. Madden.

PORT OF SLIGO.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland.

SETTLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the
powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases
(Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890," and "The Animals
(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every
other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and
it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exporta-
tion from the port of Sligo shall be made in the
places described in the Schedule to this Order;
and no other places shall be used for such inspec-
tions until this Order shall have been
altered or revoked.
2. The Order, dated the 3rd day of January, 1885,
relating to the port of Sligo, is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately
after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of
December, 1891.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete,
and containing pens for animals, the property of the Sligo
Harbour Commissioners, situate at the extreme end
of the old Quay at Sligo.

II. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete,
and containing sheds and pens for animals, the prop-
erty of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, occupied
by the Sligo Steam Navigation Company, and situate
on the old Quay at Sligo, having an entrance from the
Quay.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1892.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SETTLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her
Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in
exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Con-
tagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and
of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do
order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation
of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1892."

Commencement.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from
and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

III. In this Order terms have the same meaning as
in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Animals from Denmark prohibited.

IV. (1). Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy
Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought

from the Kingdom of Denmark shall not be landed in Ireland.

(5). The Animals (Ireland) Order shall be read and have effect as if the Kingdom of Denmark were included in the List of Prohibited Countries named in Article 90 of the Order, and were not included in the List of Free Countries named in Article 102 of the Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 10th day of February, 1892.

Walsley. Hedges Eyre Chatterton.
West Ridgeway. William O'Brien.
James Murphy.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

IRELAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Waterford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other places shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order, dated the 30th day of October, 1888, relating to the port of Waterford, is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 15th day of February, 1892.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marble-lane, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf.

II. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Lion-rose road.

III. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company (Limited), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Rose-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marble-lane.

IV. A yard in the occupation of the Waterford and Aberdey Steam Ship Company, situated in Custom-house Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Conduit-lane.

V. A yard in the occupation of the Clyde Shipping Company (of Glasgow), situated in Custom-house Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Keyser-street.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 974.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

IRELAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. When an Inspector, duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Sligo, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of March, 1892.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of March 1892.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 975.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

IRELAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Limerick, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of March, 1892.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of March, 1892.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1892—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

HOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and

of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1892—No. II."

Commencement.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

III. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Animals from Sweden prohibited.

IV. (1). Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from the Kingdom of Sweden shall not be landed in Ireland.

(2). The Animals (Ireland) Order shall be read and have effect as if the Kingdom of Sweden were included in the List of Prohibited Countries named in Article 30 of the Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 16th day of December, 1892.

S. Walker, C. Wolseley, Genl.

THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WOLSELEY, Genl.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence to take effect on the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order:—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886:

The Acts of 1878 to 1892 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892:

Animals includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1878 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, and mules:

Diseased means anthrax, and diseased animal means an animal affected with anthrax, and suspected animal means an animal suspected of being affected with anthrax:

Carcase means the carcase of an animal, and part of such a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Order.

5. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked:

Provided that:—

(a) such revocation shall not affect the just operation of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done thereunder, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order; and

(b) any Regulations made by any Local Authority under the Order hereby revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall, so far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority, and shall be deemed to have been made under this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of Acts of 1878 and 1886.

6. Horses, asses, and mules (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1878) shall be animals, and anthrax (that is to say the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy of animals) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1878 and the Act of 1886 (namely):

Section thirty of the Act of 1878 (slaughter and compensation);
Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);
Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders);
Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);
Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors);
Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);
and of all other sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provision of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Anthrax.

7.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased or suspected animal shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being or having been so diseased or suspected to a constable of the police district wherein the animal so diseased or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

(3.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the diseased or suspected animal is or was.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information

received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1892, and any Order made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority may if they think fit give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of anthrax, in any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c., for Anthrax.

10. Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of any diseased or suspected animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof;
- (b.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof, in which there is or has been any diseased or suspected animal; and
- (c.) for regulating the removal out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing, that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as any diseased or suspected animal remains in the shed, stable, building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place until the same has been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

Cleaning and Disinfection for Anthrax.

11.—(1.) The Local Authority shall at their own expense cause to be cleaned and disinfected in the mode provided by this Article—

- (a.) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal has been kept or has died or been slaughtered;
- (b.) every stall, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;
- (c.) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such shed, stable, building, or other place, or the part thereof, shall be as follows:

- (i.) All those parts aforesaid of the shed, stable, building, or other place, shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any diseased or suspected animal shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The floor and all other parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place with which the diseased or suspected animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be, as far as practicable, thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash made of freshly-burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the lime-wash being prepared immediately before use;

(iv.) Except that where any place as aforesaid is not capable of being so cleaned and disinfected it shall be sufficient if such place be cleaned and disinfected as far as practicable.

(3.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such stall, pen, hurdle, or other thing, and such van, cart, or other vehicle as aforesaid shall be as follows:

(i.) Each stall, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be thoroughly scraped, and all litter, dung, sawdust, or other thing shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) It shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) It shall be washed over with lime-wash made of freshly-burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the lime-wash being prepared immediately before use.

(4.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from any such shed, stable, building, place, van, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid, shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed or disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Article.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing, &c.

12. Where the power of causing any place, or any stall, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleaned and disinfected on account of anthrax is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Milk of Diseased or Suspected Cows not to be Removed.

13. Where anthrax exists or has existed in any shed, stable, building, or other place, it shall not be lawful to remove from such shed, stable, building or other place, the milk of any cow which is affected with or is suspected of being affected with anthrax.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about an animal affected with anthrax, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter in Anthrax and Compensation.

15.—(1.) A Local Authority may if they think fit cause to be slaughtered any animal affected with anthrax or suspected of being so affected; or any animal being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact with any animal affected with anthrax, or being or having been otherwise exposed to the infection of anthrax.

(2.) The slaughter of animals under this Article shall be conducted in such mode as will as far as possible prevent effusion of blood.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of union funds pay compensation as follows for any animal slaughtered under this Article—

(a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with anthrax the compensation shall be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected;

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(4.) Provided that if the owner of the animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

16.—(1.) Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall, within fourteen days after the slaughter, give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(2.) If within six days after the receipt of that notice the owner does not give to the Local Authority or their Inspector a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall be referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the Arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

17. A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Record of Slaughter.

18. Every Local Authority shall keep, in the form given in the Second Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in that Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly, a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Disposal of Carcases.

19.—(1.) The carcase of every animal that was at the time when it died or was slaughtered affected

with anthrax shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a house-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Before a carcase is removed for burial or destruction under this Article it shall be covered with quicklime. In no case shall the skin of the carcase be cut, nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that other Local Authority, or with a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant, but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcases of Animals Buried.

20. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Weekly Return as to Anthrax.

21. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds anthrax in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week, until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

22.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

23.—(1.) Every person in charge of any animal being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector, or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall

allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

Offences.

24.—(1) If any animal, or any carcass, or any thing, is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such animal, carcass, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such animal, carcass, or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the cartagee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the shed, stable, building, place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner of and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall each, according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, allows an animal to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 7th day of January, 1893.

W. M. Johnson. William O'Brien.
MacDermot.

SCHEDULE. *Order Revoked.*

Date.	Short Title.
1886. 16 October.	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1886.

THE OLANDERS OR FARCY (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
S. WALKER, C.
WOLSELEY, Genl.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Olanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence to take effect from and immediately after the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Glanders and Farcy.

4. For the purposes of this Order diseases means glanders, and includes that form of glanders which is commonly known as farcy, and diseased or suspected manes affected with or suspected of being affected with glanders (including farcy).

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases

(Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means the Contagious Diseases

(Animals) Act, 1886:

The Acts of 1878 to 1892 mean the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892:

Carcass means the carcass of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcass, and the flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of horses, asses, or mules:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about horses, asses, or mules:

Article, except where it is otherwise expressed, means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation.

6. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; provided that such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of Acts of 1878 and 1886.

7. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders, including farcy, shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1878 and the Act of 1886 (namely):

Section thirty of the Act of 1878 (slaughter and compensation);

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-two of the Act of 1878 (detention of vessels);

Section fifty-three of the Act of 1878 (carcasses washed ashore);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

Section eleven of the Act of 1886 (carcasses washed ashore);

and of all other sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Glanders or Farcy.

8. (1).—Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased horse, ass, or mule shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being or having been so diseased to a constable of the police district wherein the diseased horse, ass, or mule is or was.

(2) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

9. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1892, and any Order made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

10.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of disease in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Horses, Asses, or Mules for Glanders or Farcy.

11.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into, in, or out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or for marking any such horse, ass, or mule ;
- (b) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into or out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists, of any horse, ass, or mule which has been in the same stable, building, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or which has been otherwise exposed to the infection of glanders or farcy ; and
- (c) for regulating the taking out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any foal, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule :

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force ; and a Regulation under paragraph (b.) of this Article shall operate so long only as any horse, ass, or mule, which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased, remains in the stable, building, field or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the Regulations of the Local Authority as to cleansing and disinfection have been complied with by the owner or occupier of such premises.

(2.) The power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection in Glanders or Farcy.

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule ;
- (b) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on land otherwise than on a railway ;
- (c) for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected ; and
- (d) for providing that such places, utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person summarily.

(3.) The power to make regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing, &c.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Prohibition to expose or move Horses, Asses, or Mules, affected with, or suspected of, Glanders or Farcy.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where horses are commonly exposed for sale ;
- (b) to place a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale ;
- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel ;
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, except in the case provided for by Regulation A of the next following Article, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare ;
- (e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on common or unfenced land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is

so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof;

- (f) to graze a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on pasture, being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or unfenced land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in case of contravention of last preceding Article.

13. (1.)—Where a horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following Regulations (namely):

(Regulation A.—Diseased Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(i.) If the horse, ass, or mule is diseased the Local Authority shall cause it to be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there; and

(Regulation B.—Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(ii.) If suspected, the horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows

(iii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(iv.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a Licence of the Inspector to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:

(v.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(vi.) The Licence shall specify the horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(vii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(viii.) If the movement is to be into the District of another Local Authority, there must also be a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence must be granted before the horse, ass, or mule is moved into the District of that other Local Authority.

(ix.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the

horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(x.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(xi.) If the suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized, moved, and detained, but not slaughtered as aforesaid, proves, while in such isolated place, to be diseased, it shall be dealt with in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions in all respects as if it had been so diseased at the time when it was seized and detained by such Inspector or other officer.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(2.) In case of a diseased horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used, for horses, asses, or mules, that portion of the market or other place where the diseased horse, ass, or mule was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

Expenses.

16. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the last preceding Article from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner summarily.

Removal of dung or other Things.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or caused to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased horse, ass, or mule, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, granted on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter and Compensation in Glanders or Farcy.

18. (1.)—A Local Authority may if they think fit, and when required by the Lord Lieutenant shall, cause to be slaughtered—

(a) any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule; and

(b) any horse, ass, or mule being or having been in the same field, stable, shed, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased horse, ass, or mule, or being or having been in any way exposed to the infection of disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Funds pay compensation as follows for any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Article—

(a) where the horse, ass, or mule slaughtered was diseased the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so diseased; but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed twenty pounds; and

(b) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the horse, ass, or mule immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) Provided, that if the owner of the horse, ass, or mule gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the horse, ass, or mule being slaughtered, it shall not

be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that horse, ass, or mule to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19.—(i.) Where in Ireland a horse, ass, or mule is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall, within fourteen days after the slaughter, give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(ii.) If within six days after the receipt of that notice the owner does not give to the Local Authority or their Inspector a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(iii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iv.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

20.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section thirty of the Act of 1878, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the horse, ass, or mule an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Record of Slaughter.

21. The provisions of Article 143 (*Record of Slaughter*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order shall apply to the case of any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Order.

Disposal of Carcasses.

22.—(1.) The carcass of every horse, ass, or mule that was diseased at the time when it died or was slaughtered shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth:

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then

be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(3.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority causes a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcasses of Horses, Asses, or Mules, Buried on Account of Glanders or Farcy.

23. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any horse, ass, or mule that has been buried on account of being diseased.

Weekly Returns as to Glanders or Farcy.

24. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds glanders or farcy in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

26.—(1.) Every person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Moveable Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Exemption of Army Department.

27. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

Veterinary Department means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Public Sales.

4. No Public Sale of animals shall be held in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.

5. (1.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before it is again to be used:—

(2.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the Market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of the Market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of the Market shall have applied to them a solution of a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department;

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

REGULATIONS AS TO LAIRS.

Licences.

6. No yard, shed, or other place within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Lairs.

7. (1.) Every lair shall be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash in which a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of such disinfectant to four gallons of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

OFFENCES.

8.—(1.) If a public sale of animals is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a lair is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lair, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleaning and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of September, 1893.

JOHN MORLEY. THOMAS A. DICKSON.
C. T. REDINGTON.

THE SWINE FEVER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

HOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1876 to 1893, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the First day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Acts of 1878 to 1893 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893:

Swine Fever means the Disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Soldier, Purples, Red Disease, Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague:

Infected place (except where it is otherwise expressed) means a place for the time being a place infected with swine fever under this Order:

Carcass means the carcase of a pig, and includes part of such a carcase, and the intestines, meat, bones, skin, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

The Privy Council means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council:

Veterinary Department means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle:

Inspector or other Officer described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant:

Article means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Orders.

5. The Orders described in the First Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in the said Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Notice of Disease.

6. Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall with all practicable speed give notice of the pig being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police district wherein the pig so affected is.

Duty of Police on Notice of Swine Fever.

7. The Constable to whom notice of the fact of a pig being affected with swine fever, or with disease supposed to be swine fever, is given, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of swine fever, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of swine fever, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1883 and this Order.

(2.) Every such Inspector shall on leaving any premises on which swine fever exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and disinfect his boots.

Declaration of Infected Place.

9.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector that swine fever exists or has within twenty-eight days existed in a sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a Declaration thereof (in the Form A set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), and shall in such Declaration prescribe the limits of the proposed infected place.

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a copy of the Declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that sty, shed, or other place is situate.

(3.) On the service of such copy of the Declaration as aforesaid the sty, shed or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine fever.

(4.) Where an Inspector has made and signed a Declaration under this Article, he may sign and serve or cause to be served a Notice in Writing (in the Form B set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of any land or building which in the judgment of the Inspector is situate within half a mile of the infected place, requiring such occupier to cause all swine on or in such land or building to be detained, and thereupon it shall not be lawful, until such Notice has been withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by an Inspector or until the infected place has been duly declared to be free from disease, for any person to move any swine from or out of such land or building except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose, and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

(5.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed inform the Privy Council of any Declaration or Notice made or given by him under this Article, and shall send the Declaration and a copy of the Notice to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and shall also send copies of the same to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

(6.) An infected place declared under this Article shall continue to be an infected place until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, to be served on the occupier of the premises.

(7.) The limits of an infected place may at any time be altered by Notice in writing given by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice.

(8.) A slaughter-house or part of a slaughter house in which a pig affected with swine fever or the carcase of such a pig is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Rules for Infected Place.

10.—Rule 1. Swine shall not be moved into or out of an infected place except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Rule 2. Litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an infected place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the pig) shall, unless with permission in writing of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, enter any sty or place, being part of an infected place, in which a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. A person tending a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall not tend any other pig except with the permission of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an infected place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a pig

affected with or suspected of swine fever, except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

12.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any sty or other place which has been used for swine while affected with or suspected of swine fever, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such swine, and any wood-work with which such swine have come in contact, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of swine fever, cause any van, cart, or other vehicle used for the carrying of swine, and any rope, net, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine, on land otherwise than on a railway, to be cleansed and disinfected.

(3.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any dung of swine affected with or suspected of swine fever and any fodder and litter that has been in contact with or used about such swine to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(4.) The owner, occupier, and person in charge of any place, and the owner and person in charge of any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any dung, fodder, or litter to which this Article applies shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the carrying out of the provisions of this Article, and shall comply with any requirement made by any such Inspector or Officer under this Article.

Carcasses.

13. The carcass of every pig that has died of swine fever, or of disease suspected to be swine fever, shall be disposed of as follows:—

(1.) The Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the lungs and larynx, the heart, and the whole of the intestines of each such pig to be carefully removed from the carcass and enclosed, in the manner set forth in instructions from the Veterinary Department, in a properly constructed box, with a label attached, containing the following particulars:

- (a.) Name and address of owner of pig;
- (b.) Name of poor law union;
- (c.) Description of pig;
- (d.) Date of death;
- (e.) Place on which the pig was at time of death;

and shall with all practicable speed forward such box addressed—

For Veterinary Department,
Care of Mr. Edward O'Keefe,
Mill-street,
Dublin.

The Inspector shall at the same time report the particulars to

The Clerk of the Council,
Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle.

(2.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the skin of such pig to be so skinned as to render it useless.

(3.) He shall then cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(4.) Or, if authorized by Licence from the Lord Lieutenant, the carcass may be destroyed in the

manner following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a house-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

Digging up.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any pig that has been buried.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

15.—(1.) A Local Authority may with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine within the whole of their district or within any part or parts thereof.

(2.) A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Article to every railway company having a railway station within the district of the Local Authority or within the part of the district to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Kingsland-road, Dublin.

(3.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Article shall be deemed to authorize the movement of swine which are affected with swine fever or the movement of swine—

- (a.) in or into or out of a Cattle-Plague Infected Place; or
- (b.) in or into or out of a Foot-and-mouth Disease Infected Place; or
- (c.) in or into or out of a Swine Fever Infected Place.

(4.) For the purposes of this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, swine shall not be deemed to be moved within the district of a Local Authority where they are moved through the district by railway from a place outside the district to another place outside the district without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or re-loaded within the district.

(5.) Notwithstanding anything in any Regulation made under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Prohibition of Movement of Swine.

16.—(1.) Where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice—

- (a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place so long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or
- (d.) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector or other Officer shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by

him under this Article to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (3) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(3) Notwithstanding any notice under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

17. A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of swine in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Swine Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like Place or during Transit.

18. Where a pig is found to be affected with swine fever—

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition or other place; or
- (b) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f) while being in a field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein swine of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the pig;

then the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Swine).

(1) An Inspector shall cause to be seized all the swine affected with swine fever, and also all swine being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such places as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2) The Inspector shall cause all such swine so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(3) The Inspector shall cause, so far as practicable, all the swine affected with swine fever to be kept separate during such movement and detention from swine not so affected.

(4) The swine so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Veterinary Department.

(5) Provided that any pig seized under this Article may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof either at the place where it is seized or detained or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case the pig may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose, and shall be there slaughtered accordingly; and that Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the pig is to be moved for slaughter, and the period within which such slaughter shall be completed.

(Declaration of Infected Place.)

(6) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a pig affected with swine fever is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place or part of such an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(7) In case of a pig being found to be affected with swine fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of any such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for swine that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased pig was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(8) The Inspector acting under this Article shall forthwith report to—

(a) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and

(b) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(9) The expenses of the execution of the provisions of this Article may be recovered from the owner of the swine seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Swine.

19.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a) to expose a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b) to place a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where swine are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

(c) to send or carry or cause to be sent or carried a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e) to place or keep a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that swine therein cannot in any manner come in contact with swine passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f) to graze a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g) to allow a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) But this Article shall operate subject to Article 10 and to the provisions of the last preceding Article

providing for or directing the movement of swine affected with swine fever in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article shall apply in the case of any pig exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the pig, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Granting of Movement Licences.

21.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant Licences under this Order, or a Local Authority, or an Inspector of a Local Authority, may, if he or they think fit, withhold a Licence in any case where the movement of the swine or things proposed to be moved would be in his or their judgment inexpedient or improper.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the pig to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the pig or exposing the pig for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the Auctioneer or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the pig is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the pig is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

22. (1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the swine were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

23.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Inspector, or other Officer or Constable.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

24. (1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

25. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or other Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Marking or Branding of Swine.

26. Any swine liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1893, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized; and the owner or person in charge of such swine shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

Saving for Inspectors and other Officers.

27. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the action of an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, in dealing with outbreaks of swine fever, and this Order shall not apply to or interfere with the movement of swine or carcasses or the burial or destruction of carcasses moved or landed or destroyed under the direction or in charge of such Inspector or Officer.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

28. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district swine fever he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department for the purpose, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Documents and Forms.

29. Every Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspector and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Offences.

30. (1.) If a sale of swine is held in contravention of any Regulations made under the provisions of this Order, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of such pig exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, each last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each accord-

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form.

Form A.

(Art. 9 (1).)

Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To C.D. of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the poor law union of , hereby declare that I have this day found swine fever to exist (or within twenty-eight days to have existed) in the following place (that is to say) [here insert the *locality of the infected place*].

And I hereby give you Notice as the occupier of the said premises that in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Declaration is made the aforesaid place is a place infected with swine fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to inform the Privy Council of this Declaration, and is to send the Declaration to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle. The Inspector is also to send copies to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

Form B.

(Art. 9 (4).)

Notice of Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place to Occupiers of Lands and Buildings within half a mile of Infected Place.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the poor law union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this Notice (copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed), and I hereby require you as the occupier of the following lands or buildings (that is to say) [here describe the lands or buildings to which this Notice refers] being in my judgment within half a mile of the infected place referred to in the Declaration, to cause all swine on or in the aforesaid lands and buildings to be detained, and I hereby give you notice that it is not lawful (until this Notice has been withdrawn by a further Notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or until the aforesaid infected place has been duly declared to be free from disease) for any person to move any swine from or out of the said lands or buildings except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to inform the Privy Council of this Notice, and is to send copies thereof to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; (2) to the Local Authority, and (3) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

Declaration in Form A. and the following paragraph to be printed as Indorsement on Form B.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued provides that if a pig is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, are liable under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts to fine and imprisonment.

Form C.

(Art. 9. (4).)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B) to Occupiers within half-a-mile of Infected Place.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby withdraw, as from this day of 18 , the Notice signed by , 18 , and served upon you on the day of 18 , requiring the swine referred to in that Notice to be detained as therein set forth.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice of Withdrawal, to (1), the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; (2), to the Local Authority; and (3), to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

Form D.

(Art. 16.)

Notice to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.K. of

I, G.H. of , being duly authorized to give this Notice, hereby require the following swine, namely to be detained in [here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the swine are to be detained] and in consequence of this Notice the following provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued apply to such swine (that is to say):—where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn—

- to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or

(c.) To move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place so long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or

(d.) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector or other Officer giving this Notice is to send copies of this Notice to, (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and (2) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a pig is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, are liable under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts to fine and imprisonment.

FORM E.

(Art 16.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Persons in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1873 to 1903.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.K.

I hereby inform you that the Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of 18 , prohibiting movement of the swine referred to in that Notice is hereby withdrawn and will cease to operate from and after the date hereof.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector or other Officer giving this Notice is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to, (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and (2) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(SWINE FEVER No. 2.)

THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (SWINE FEVER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1894.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Movement into District (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order of 1894.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act means The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

Swine Fever means the Disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Soldier, Purples, Red Disease, Hag Choleria, or Swine Plague;

Infected place (except where it is otherwise expressed) means a place for the time being a place infected with swine fever under any Order in Council.

Article means Article of this Order.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

5.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of swine fever into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any swine so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

6. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under the last preceding Article to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 6, Kingscross-street, Dublin.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

7.—(1.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be deemed to authorize the movement of swine which are affected with swine-fever or the movement of swine—

(a.) in or into or out of a Cattle Plague Infected Place; or

(b.) in or into or out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place; or

(c.) in or into or out of a Swine-Fever Infected Place.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, swine shall not be deemed to be moved into the District of a Local Authority where they are moved through the District by railway from a place outside the District to another place outside the District without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or reloaded within the District.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in any Regulation made under this Order any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence.

(4.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall authorize movement into within or out of a Swine-Fever Infected Area in contravention of the provisions of any Order in Council or of the Lord Lieutenant.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

8.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

9. (1.) Every person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Inspector, or other Officer, or Constable.

Offences.

10. (1.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(3.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, allows a pig to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 6th day of September, 1894,

GERALD FITZGERALD.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1894.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland,
S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1894.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act means The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894: Animals, except where it is otherwise expressly provided, includes, with the animals specified in Section fifty-nine of the Act (that is, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, mules, and dogs;

Disease means rabies, and diseased animal means an animal affected with rabies:

Suspected animal means an animal suspected of rabies, and includes any animal which has been bitten by any diseased or suspected animal, or which has been in the same stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected animal, or which has been otherwise exposed to the infection of rabies:

Public place includes any street, highway, thoroughfare, public bridge, royal park, public garden, or pleasure ground, common, uninclosed land, or other place to which the public have for the time being access:

Carcase means the carcase of an animal, and part of such a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means any substance commonly used for food of animals:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

Revocation of Order.

5. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked:

Provided that—

(a) such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done thereunder, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order; and

(b) any Regulations made by any Local Authority under the Order hereby revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall, so far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority, and shall be deemed to have been made under this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

6. Horses, asses, and mules, and dogs, as well as the animals specified in section fifty-nine of the Act, shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act, namely:

Section four (notice of disease);

Section nineteen (slaughter and compensation);
 Sections twenty-two and sixty-five (Orders);
 Sections forty-three and seventy-four (powers of police);
 Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);
 and of all other sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Stray Dogs.

7. Every Local Authority shall cause all stray dogs found within their District to be seized, and such dogs so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

- (i.) If the dog is not diseased or suspected it shall be detained in some proper place and be there kept for such period as the Local Authority think expedient: Provided that where the person having charge of or the owner of a dog so detained is known, the Local Authority shall cause notice to be forthwith given to such person or owner of the fact of the dog having been so seized and detained, and the dog shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Order, be given up to such person or owner on payment of the reasonable expenses incurred by the Local Authority in respect of such detention.
- (ii.) If the dog so seized and detained has not been claimed by such person or owner within three days after the seizure, or, where such person or owner is known, within two days after the aforesaid notice has been given, the Local Authority may cause the dog to be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Local Authority deem expedient.

Notice of Rabies.

8.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased animal shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being or having been so diseased to a constable of the police district wherein the animal so diseased is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) an Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

9. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such rabies, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act, and any Order in Council made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public warning as to existence of Rabies.

10.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse), to remove or deface any such placard.

Special Regulations of Local Authority as to Dogs.

11.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) For providing for the muzzling of dogs while in or on any public place, with such exceptions (if any) as the Local Authority think fit;
 - (b.) For providing for the keeping of dogs under control (otherwise than by muzzling) by the owner or person in charge thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by such Regulations;
 - (c.) For providing for the seizure, detention, and disposal (including slaughter) of dogs not muzzled and of dogs not being kept under control in the manner prescribed by such Regulations;
 - (d.) For providing for the recovery by the Local Authority of the expenses incurred by them in respect of the detention of any dog seized and detained and disposed of under any such Regulations from the owners thereof; and
 - (e.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of shows or exhibitions of dogs, and the exposing of dogs for exhibition or sale thereof.
- (2.) The power to make Regulations under this article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals for Rabies.

12. Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement into or out of any stable, building, kennel, field, or other place of any diseased or suspected animal;
- (b.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal into or out of any stable, building, kennel, field or other place in which any diseased or suspected animal is or has been; and
- (c.) For regulating the taking out of any stable, building, kennel, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection for Rabies.

13.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about, any diseased or suspected animal;
- (b.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway;
- (c.) For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and
- (d.) For providing that such places, utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person summarily.

Obligation on Occupiers and Owners.

14. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleaned and disinfected on account of rabies is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Slaughter of Animals affected with Rabies.

15.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause to be slaughtered every diseased dog within their district.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any diseased animal (other than a dog) within their district.

(3.) Provided, that if the owner of any animal (other than a dog) proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Slaughter of Suspected Animals with Compensation.

16.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any suspected animal, and the Local Authority shall pay as compensation for every animal slaughtered under this Article the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(2.) Provided, that if the owner of any animal proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Slaughter.

17. A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the purposes of the execution of the provisions of the two last preceding Articles of this Order: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Record of Slaughter.

18. Every Local Authority shall keep, in the form given in the Second Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in that Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly a Copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Post Mortem Examination.

19.—(1.) Where any animal has died of, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies, or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority shall, previous to the disposal of the carcass, cause a post-mortem examination to be made thereof, in which case such examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, for their information, the result of such examination.

(2.) Where the power of causing a post-mortem examination under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority the owner or the person in charge of such carcass shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Disposal of Carcasses.

20.—(1.) The carcass of every animal that was diseased at the time when it died or was slaughtered shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin

in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a bona fide slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(3.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slaked as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant, but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcasses of Animals Buried.

21. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried on account of Rabies.

Weekly Return as to Rabies.

22. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District rabies, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

23.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

24.—(1.) Every person in charge of any animal being moved, where under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

Offences.

25.—(1.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards the muzzling of a dog or as regards the keeping of a dog under control in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this

of the Lord Lieutenant, by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

12. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 5 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act, or by an Order in Council made or continued thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

13. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 5 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificates given under the hand of the Clerk of the Council, as provided by the said Article.

14. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article

5 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered by the Local Authority or reserved for observation and treatment pursuant to directions under section twenty of the Act, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 26th day of October 1894.

S. WALKER, C. MRATH.
MACDERMOT, A.-G. JOSEPH M. MEADE.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE. Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1886. 30th December,	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM FOR USE BY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 14 OF THE ORDER. THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY.

Poor Law Union of _____ Electoral Division of _____
Townland of _____ Constabulary District of _____

DESCRIPTION OF FARM.

Name of Occupier _____ Extent of Farm _____ Number of Animals affected _____

Record of each Animal ordered to be Slaughtered by the Local Authority or Reserved for Observation and Treatment pursuant to Directions of the Privy Council under the 20th Section of the Act.

Name of the Officer for the Local Authority.	Date of the Certificate of the Order for slaughter.	Name of Person in which the Animal was found, and of the Person to whom it was sold.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal.	Description of the Animal.	Age.	State of Health, if diseased, or whether apparently sound, and whether it was previously diseased.	Reason for Certificate was signed of.	Value of the Animal, if diseased, last sold, or if not diseased, value it was sold for.	Value of Animal, if not diseased, immediately before it was slaughtered.	Date of Valuation.	Whether value entered in the Certificate is by Agreement.	By Valuation made by the Valuer, or by Agreement.	Whether the Animal is to be kept.	Name of the Officer for the Local Authority.

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for observation and treatment by direction of the Privy Council.

I, _____ the Inspector appointed under the above-named Act, do hereby declare that the statements contained in this Return are correct.

Date, _____ Inspector.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 1.—Expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st December, 1894, in the execution of the provisions of the Acts conferring special powers for dealing with Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle and Swine-Fever in Swine.

Compensation paid to Owners of Slaughtered Cattle.	Compensation paid to Owners of Slaughtered Swine.	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellaneous and Special Expenses.	Gross Expenditure.	Defect Amended, reduced, by sale of Carcasses.*	Net Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
250 5 0	82,102 0 2	17,071 2 10	59,341 12 2	16,348 15 10	180,899 26 0	17,801 18 2	163,098 7 8

* Of the amount shown in this column, the sum of £25 16s. was received for Carcasses of slaughtered Cattle, and £17,801 18s. 2d. for those of slaughtered Swine.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the Year 1894.

District.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.							Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
	Diseased Animals.	Animals Slaughtered at testing level in contact with diseased ones.	Total.					
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Co. ANTRIM.								
Ardara,	16 7 6	4 0 0	10 7 6	55 0 0	0 4 11	43 19 1	—	
Ballycastle,	—	—	—	10 0 0	1 17 8	11 17 6	4 0 0	
Ballymena,	13 10 0	—	13 10 0	63 5 0	2 10 8	69 5 6	—	
Ballymoney,	—	—	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	8 0 0	
Belfast,	134 0 0	—	134 0 0	186 11 0	104 8 5	385 6 8	52 6 0	
Larne,	—	—	—	20 9 10	—	20 9 10	—	
Lisburn,	—	—	—	22 0 0	4 1 10	26 1 10	—	
Co. ARMAGH.								
Armagh,	115 10 0	—	115 10 0	73 4 0	2 10 0	89 4 0	40 0 0	
Lurgan,	—	—	—	55 0 0	1 10 0	56 10 0	15 15 0	
Co. CAVAN.								
Balleenagh,	—	—	—	42 0 0	—	42 0 0	19 6 0	
Banagher,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	16 15 0	
Carnar,	—	—	—	60 0 0	3 0 9	63 0 9	—	
Cootehill,	—	—	—	26 15 0	—	26 15 0	28 0 0	
Co. DOWN.								
Ballykannon,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	10 6 7	
Downal,	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	
Dunfermly,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	10 0 0	
Glebe,	—	—	—	30 6 0	—	30 6 0	14 10 7	
Inchdown,	—	—	—	9 0 0	3 18 6	12 18 6	12 15 0	
Lettocree,	—	—	—	32 9 0	—	32 9 0	18 0 0	
Milford,	—	—	—	62 19 10	0 8 6	63 1 4	29 8 5	
Stranorlar,	—	—	—	31 18 9	—	31 18 9	15 19 4	
Co. DUBLIN.								
Banbridge,	—	—	—	20 6 10	4 1 2	24 7 12	25 0 1	
Downpatrick,	—	—	—	48 0 0	3 9 6	51 9 6	19 18 0	
Killeshel,	—	—	—	45 0 0	0 7 5	45 7 5	30 0 0	
Newry,	—	—	—	81 0 9	—	81 0 9	—	
Northwards,	—	—	—	77 10 0	4 10 11	82 0 11	60 8 3	
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Enniskillen,	—	—	—	120 16 5	1 0 0	121 16 5	43 7 9	
Irvinestown,	—	—	—	57 16 9	—	57 16 9	29 16 4	
Lisnakea,	—	—	—	32 13 0	0 14 0	32 7 0	11 10 6	
Co. LONGFORD.								
Columba,	—	—	—	29 5 9	1 0 5	30 6 4	—	
Lanesby,	—	—	—	29 10 0	0 8 0	29 18 0	14 4 4	
Londonderry,	—	—	—	95 2 0	1 17 5	96 19 5	45 17 0	
Magherafelt,	—	—	—	52 15 0	0 18 4	52 6 4	11 15 6	
Co. MONAGHAN.								
Arrickmacrossa,	—	—	—	82 10 0	0 7 6	82 17 6	50 18 9	
Cashelvey,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	20 0 0	
Cross,	—	—	—	52 10 6	—	52 10 6	11 5 3	
Monaghan,	—	—	—	111 5 0	—	111 5 0	11 17 6	
Co. TIERNEY.								
Castlederg,	—	—	—	19 2 0	—	19 2 0	8 1 0	
Clogher,	—	—	—	50 10 10	—	50 10 10	13 10 0	
Coatstown,	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	32 13 4	—	35 13 4	16 18 9	
Dunmurry,	—	—	—	69 1 11	—	69 1 11	31 9 3	
Omagh,	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	4 10 8	
Stranabeg,	—	—	—	35 3 6	—	35 3 6	—	
TOTAL, ULSTER.	40 7 8	4 0 0	44 7 8	2,115 6 11	143 15 10	2,258 19 3	718 1 4	

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1894, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In this case the amount entered represents compensation for Bulbs slaughtered prior to 1st November, 1893.

‡ In this case the amounts entered represent compensation for Horses slaughtered as being affected with glanders.

§ In this case the amount entered represents £1 10s. compensation for a horse slaughtered as being affected with glanders, and £12 for a cow affected with foot-and-mouth.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), during the year 1894—continued.

UNITS.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salutary and Attention of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Manured Animals.	Animals slaughtered on having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. CARLOW.							
Carlow,	—	—	—	60 0 0	18 5 10	98 5 10	22 10 0
Co. DUBLIN.							
Balrothery,	—	—	—	141 5 9	2 13 4	143 17 1	80 10 9
Dublin, North,	—	—	—	393 16 0	5 1 0	398 17 0	177 11 0
Dublin, South,	—	—	—	857 0 0	18 16 0	875 16 0	980 17 1
Rathdown,	—	—	—	310 0 0	18 19 10	328 19 10	174 6 5
Co. KILKENNY.							
Athy,	—	—	—	117 0 0	2 18 0	119 18 0	56 10 0
Callinoge,	—	—	—	111 10 0	—	111 10 0	49 12 0
Naas,	—	—	—	92 0 0	2 12 0	94 12 0	46 16 0
Co. KILKESBY.							
Colles,	—	—	—	49 0 9	—	49 0 9	47 5 0
Carlowmeath,	—	—	—	22 12 6	—	22 12 6	16 0 0
Kilkenney,	—	—	—	63 16 8	2 2 0	65 18 8	34 0 10
Thomastown,	—	—	—	53 0 0	0 10 6	53 10 6	41 3 4
Uringford,	—	—	—	57 10 0	—	57 10 0	26 5 0
Kinn's Co.							
Edinburgh,	—	—	—	95 0 0	—	95 0 0	34 6 0
Parsonstown,	—	—	—	93 0 0	0 16 3	93 16 3	32 18 1
Tullamore,	—	—	—	72 16 0	0 17 0	73 13 0	46 13 8
Co. LONGFORD.							
Ballymahon,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0
Geasard,	17 0 0	14 0 0	21 0 0	58 0 0	0 12 6	58 12 6	39 16 8
Longford,	—	—	—	45 16 8	—	45 16 8	—
Co. LONG.							
Ardee,	—	—	—	46 10 3	0 18 6	47 14 9	14 8 4
Dooghda,	—	—	—	105 8 8	5 12 0	110 19 8	14 5 0
Dundalk,	—	—	—	84 0 0	1 17 0	85 17 0	47 0 0
Co. MAYO.							
Dunshinglino,	—	—	—	103 4 0	—	103 4 0	31 12 0
Kells,	—	—	—	85 18 10	2 0 0	87 18 10	48 1 2
Naven,	—	—	—	89 0 0	—	89 0 0	51 5 0
Oldcastle,	—	—	—	37 0 0	1 4 9	38 4 9	13 17 6
Trim,	20 17 6	—	0 17 6	85 4 0	2 0 0	88 1 6	10 13 0
QUEEN'S Co.							
Abbeyfeet,	—	—	—	56 0 0	8 18 0	66 18 0	37 17 6
Monastellick,	—	—	—	60 0 0	10 18 8	70 18 8	56 19 9
Co. WATKINS.							
Athlone,	—	—	—	90 3 9	—	90 3 9	55 16 4
Dalry,	—	—	—	82 11 4	—	82 11 4	—
Mullingar,	—	—	—	92 10 0	0 12 6	92 12 6	—
Co. WEXFORD.							
Kennacorty,	—	—	—	78 3 0	9 3 2	87 6 2	—
Corry,	—	—	—	214 10 0	2 0 6	216 10 6	98 17 2
New Ross,	—	—	—	116 0 0	13 16 9	129 16 9	86 5 3
Wexford,	—	—	—	60 0 0	10 5 6	70 5 6	49 12 9
Co. WICKLOW.							
Ballinglass,	—	—	—	63 6 8	—	63 6 8	39 11 8
Bathraun,	—	—	—	65 0 0	—	65 0 0	—
Shilleagh,	—	—	—	65 0 0	0 12 6	65 12 6	35 4 4
TOTAL, LEINSTER.	7 17 6	14 0 0	21 17 6	4,062 16 10	144 1 1	4,206 15 5	1,832 0 6

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums paid to Local Authorities during the year 1894, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In this item the amount entered represents compensation paid for horses slaughtered on account of glanders.

‡ Paid for horses slaughtered on account of brucella prior to 1st November, 1893.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), during the year 1894—continued.

COUNTY.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.							Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Land Drainage Fund.
	Competition in Owners of Animals slaughtered			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		
	Directed Animals.	Animals slaughtered on having been in company with diseased ones.	Total.					
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Co. GALWAY.								
Ballinasloe,	—	—	—	65 0 0	—	65 0 0	22 10 0	
Clifden,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	12 18 4	
Galway,	—	—	—	66 8 0	—	66 8 0	22 10 0	
Glennasmaddy,	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	35 0 0	
Gort,	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	—	
Loughrea,	—	—	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	9 7 6	
Mount Bellew,	—	—	—	91 1 0	0 7 6	91 8 6	6 0 6	
Oughterard,	—	—	—	10 0 0	7 15 11	17 15 11	48 4 0	
Portlanna,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	29 5 2	
Tulla,	—	—	—	71 1 10	—	71 1 10	84 6 0	
Co. LEITRIM.								
Carrick-on-Shannon,	119 10 0	—	119 10 0	70 0 0	—	82 10 0	35 0 0	
Monaghan,	—	—	—	44 15 7	5 15 8	49 15 5	—	
Mohill,	—	—	—	67 0 0	—	67 0 0	25 9 6	
Co. MAYO.								
Bellinabregh,	—	—	—	111 0 8	—	111 0 8	—	
Ballyvaughan,	—	—	—	73 15 11	1 15 9	78 11 8	33 8 10	
Beltmullet,	—	—	—	40 9 0	—	40 9 0	16 10 8	
Castlebar,	—	—	—	71 7 9	—	71 7 9	96 7 2	
Claremorris,	—	—	—	48 1 7	—	48 1 7	65 4 5	
Kesh,	—	—	—	75 9 7	—	76 9 7	32 0 9	
Swinsford,	—	—	—	56 17 5	—	56 17 5	46 6 10	
Westport,	—	—	—	31 12 0	—	31 12 0	169 15 10	
Co. ROSCOMMON.								
Boyle,	—	—	—	82 0 0	—	82 0 0	41 0 0	
Castlerea,	—	—	—	64 0 0	—	64 0 0	34 0 0	
Roscommon,	—	—	—	85 9 8	—	85 9 8	40 4 10	
Strakenstone,	—	—	—	70 0 0	1 4 0	71 4 0	35 0 0	
Co. SLIGO.								
Downora, West,	—	—	—	46 1 8	1 18 0	47 19 8	30 15 8	
Sligo,	—	—	—	66 0 0	5 15 0	83 15 0	55 7 8	
Tubberary,	—	—	—	20 1 4	—	20 1 4	18 4 1	
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT,	119 10 0	—	119 10 0	1,362 14 3	20 12 10	1,599 17 1	920 9 1	
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.								
ULSTER,	60 7 6	4 0 0	64 7 6	3,115 8 11	142 18 10	3,522 12 3	718 1 4	
MUNSTER,	423 15 0	111 15 0	535 10 0	3,024 0 9	250 3 8	3,799 13 10	1,612 9 2	
LEINSTER,	7 17 6	14 0 0	21 17 6	4,569 18 10	144 1 1	4,558 18 5	1,882 0 8	
CONNAUGHT,	119 10 0	—	119 10 0	1,366 14 3	20 12 10	1,599 17 1	920 9 1	
TOTAL, IRELAND,	504 10 0	125 15 0	634 5 0	10,800 0 2	557 13 5	11,977 18 7	5,343 0 3	

* It is worthy to note the amount entered in this column includes sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1894, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in providing yards.

† It is to be noted the amount entered represents compensation paid for Cows slaughtered on being affected with Rabies.

‡ At this date, the sum of £13 10s. was paid for Cows slaughtered on account of Swine Fever prior to 1st November, 1893; £209 10s. for Cows killed on account of Rabies; £5 10s. for Animals slaughtered on account of Rabies; and £7 10s. for a slaughtered Animal affected with Rabies.

III.—STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE I.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Ireland during each year from 1876 to 1894 inclusive, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

DISEASE.	Description of Animals.	Year.	Number of animals reported from.	Number of persons or other persons affected by the disease only place.	Animals attacked.		Domestic Animals.				Rabbits attacked.	
					Resulting disease from the infection.	Attacked in each year.	Cattle.	Hed.	Swine.	Resulting disease from the infection only place.	Engorged as having been in contact or a carriage exposed in the town.	Engorged as having been in contact or a carriage exposed in the town.
FACIES- FACIOSA.	Cattle.	1876	56	1,059	—	8,555	5,613	183	—	—	—	—
		1877	41	416	—	5,825	5,645	85	—	—	—	—
		1878	25	739	—	5,245	5,263	41	—	—	—	—
		1879	23	583	—	5,488	5,675	87	1	1	48	—
		1880	17	454	1	5,488	5,645	28	—	—	27	—
		1881	16	453	—	5,293	5,604	65	9	—	67	—
		1882	2	465	—	5,174	5,181	21	—	—	17	—
		1883	18	554	—	5,448	5,321	17	—	—	26	—
		1884	4	343	—	5,888	5,061	8	—	—	161	—
		1885	5	365	—	455	455	14	—	—	344	—
		*1886	2	181	—	5,169	5,097	8	—	—	4,129	—
		1887	4	185	—	485	485	8	—	—	351	—
		1888	2	38	—	853	888	8	—	—	5,738	12
		1889	18	115	—	484	471	14	—	—	5,071	99
		1890	4	86	—	485	484	8	—	—	4,619	467
		1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	167
		1892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
		1893	—	—	—	358	No Return.		—	—	—	—
		1894	1	1	—	56	No Return.		—	—	—	—
		1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1898	99	2,758	—	114,888	184	814	134,741	794	—	—
		1899	18	31	764	5,183	8	22	5,085	—	—	—
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWINE FEVER.	Swine.	1876	No Return.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1877	18	81	—	350	43	488	47	8	—	—
		1878	18	48	8	573	14	147	88	—	—	—
		1879	18	68	—	587	14	217	85	—	—	—
		1880	56	414	—	5,188	83	675	228	58	—	—
		1881	52	579	18	564	18	405	268	8	—	—
		1882	18	476	8	5,175	318	848	284	88	—	—
		1883	56	483	38	5,485	561	818	351	58	—	—

* The First-Parasitic Warbler (Inland) Order, requiring Local Authorities to slaughter all Cattle in contact with those affected with First-Parasitic as well as the affected Cattle, were last seen in 1894, 1895.

† In this year the power of Local Authorities to slaughter and compound in connection with First-Parasitic was transferred to the Lord Lieutenant and Fore Commissioners by the Contagious Diseases (Inland) (First-Parasitic) Act, 1895.

TABLE 1 (continued).—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Ireland during each year from 1878 to 1894 inclusive, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

Disease.	Description of Animals.	Year.	Number of Animals reported from.	Number of Farms or other Premises from which Contagious took place.	Animals Affected.		Diseased Animals.				Slaughtered Animals.	
					Breaking down from the previous year.	Added at each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Numbering diseased animals at each year.	Numbered as having been in receipt of treatment or otherwise exposed to infection.	Numbered as having been in receipt of treatment or otherwise exposed to infection.
SWINE FEVER.—continued.	Swine.	1897	22	409	37	1,803	227	1,183	380	7	—	—
		1898	24	395	7	1,213	465	751	144	19	—	—
		1899	22	379	13	581	505	612	100	1	—	—
		1900	20	356	1	1,004	409	417	187	3	—	—
		1901	18	319	8	879	484	551	100	8	—	—
		1902	22	297	8	464	108	228	130	1	—	—
		1903	33	830	1	1,897	654	400	54	—	403	24
		1904	30	7,335	—	21,703	25,127	3,000	—	—	7,750	1,979
		1905 From 1. Nov.	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
		1906	22	51	—	45	1	38	8	—	—	—
ANTRAX.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1906	23	53	—	27	3	15	—	—	—	—
		1907	11	51	—	30	—	29	8	—	—	—
		1908	11	37	—	35	—	32	3	—	—	—
		1909	14	59	—	69	1	28	3	—	—	—
		1910	8	3	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
		1911	8	22	—	46	5	18	—	—	22	—
		1912	8	8	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
		1913	—	—	—	23	No	Reported.	—	—	—	—
		1914	15	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1915	18	72	—	50	28	—	8	—	—	—
GLANDERS (including Farcy).	Horses.	1915	11	92	—	90	55	1	1	—	—	—
		1916	19	28	—	23	18	8	2	1	—	—
		1917	12	15	1	18	17	2	1	—	—	—
		1918	8	34	—	15	18	5	—	—	—	—
		1919	12	18	—	34	17	2	1	—	—	—
		1920	6	51	1	51	21	—	1	—	—	—
		1921	8	14	—	30	14	—	5	—	—	—
		1922	10	31	—	11	7	8	1	—	—	—
		1923	8	20	—	30	9	1	2	—	—	—
		1924	4	38	—	58	18	—	—	—	—	—
RABIES.	Deer, Cattle, Deer, Sheep, Swine, Goats, Horses, Asses, Mules.	1924	7	23	—	10	12	—	—	—	—	—
		1925	8	7	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
		1926	8	8	—	10	10	—	—	—	5	—
		1927	8	35	—	24	22	1	—	—	8	—
		1928 From 1. Nov.	14	—	—	42	42	1	—	—	—	—
		1929	50	—	—	408	276	59	—	—	—	—
		1930	20	—	—	251	419	123	—	—	—	—
		1931	80	—	—	434	312	63	—	—	—	—
		1932	55	—	—	203	200	24	—	—	—	—
		1933	27	—	—	479	384	64	—	—	—	—
SHEEP SCAB.	Sheep.	1933	21	—	—	687	553	28	—	—	—	—
		1934	21	—	—	624	568	26	—	—	—	—
		1935	22	—	—	713	630	60	—	—	12	—
		1936	—	—	—	1,019	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1937	22	—	—	2,459	No	Reported.	—	—	—	—
		1938	22	189	—	1,691	156	8	1,091	27	—	—
		1939	31	165	77	2,635	170	46	1,261	468	—	—
		1940	30	177	665	1,573	161	24	1,258	818	—	—
		1941	24	202	888	2,192	49	80	8,050	415	—	—
		1942	37	328	628	2,647	124	29	8,669	880	—	—
SHEEP SCAB.	Sheep.	1943	28	322	893	4,512	108	274	8,717	1,513	—	—
		1944	32	140	1,000	5,481	87	78	8,993	254	—	—
		1945	22	27	294	1,298	44	74	1,480	709	—	—
		1946	21	86	799	1,189	28	82	1,240	684	—	—
		1947	20	108	484	8,483	24	28	5,481	2,778	—	—
		1948	18	218	1,778	8,070	83	138	6,184	2,940	—	—
		1949	20	206	2,000	4,129	235	71	4,379	1,438	—	—
		1950	22	204	1,483	12,180	156	447	13,380	7,737	—	—
		1951	20	1,308	7,727	10,266	100	282	18,887	3,827	—	—
		1952	20	617	1,797	8,297	88	188	8,802	1,152	—	—

TABLE 4.—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in each Poor Law Union in IRELAND during each month of the period from 1st November, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.*

County.	Dates.	1893.		1894.												Total.
		November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.																
Antrim.	Antrim.	—	9	1	7	3	7	7	8	24	21	14	3	3	3	88
	Ballycastle.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Ballymena.	—	9	3	2	—	—	1	3	4	9	—	3	4	11	53
	Ballymore.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Belfast.	—	9	—	1	1	9	4	8	9	13	4	—	—	—	48
	Larne.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Lisburn.	—	9	3	3	40	23	24	41	23	23	17	67	3	13	299
Total of County.		—	29	11	30	43	47	33	53	58	61	44	44	29	26	440
Armagh.	Armagh.	1	3	3	15	13	13	15	22	23	24	13	3	3	3	130
	Lurgan.	—	13	22	21	23	27	13	29	23	17	10	7	3	3	209
	Total of County.		1	16	25	36	36	40	28	51	46	41	23	10	6	6	339
Carlow.	Bullerborough.	1	3	—	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	30
	Newry.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Carlow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Castell.	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	17	3	3	3	31
	Total of County.		1	4	—	2	4	2	4	6	6	4	20	6	6	6	62
Down.	Ballymacan.	—	1	—	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	47
	Downpatrick.	1	3	4	3	—	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	73
	Downinghy.	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Downinghy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Downinghy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Downinghy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Downinghy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Downinghy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Downinghy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Downinghy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Total of County.		1	4	5	10	11	12	13	16	15	13	21	12	12	12	129
Down.	Backridge.	—	1	3	7	11	3	3	13	13	11	3	3	3	3	57
	Dowry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Kilkeel.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Newry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Downpatrick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Total of County.		—	1	3	10	11	12	13	16	15	13	12	12	12	12	129
Fermanagh.	Enniskillen.	—	—	3	—	1	3	3	—	1	1	3	3	—	1	10
	Enniskillen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	15
	Enniskillen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Total of County.		—	—	3	—	1	3	3	3	4	4	6	3	—	1	25
Londonderry.	Coleraine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	1	3
	Lisnady.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Londonderry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Magherafelt.	—	3	6	1	3	—	1	3	3	3	—	3	3	4	30
Total of County.		—	3	6	1	3	—	3	6	6	3	6	3	3	5	40
Monaghan.	Castletown.	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Castletown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	3	—	—	14
	Monaghan.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Monaghan.	—	3	4	3	4	1	1	3	13	11	3	14	11	3	39
Total of County.		—	3	5	3	7	1	3	6	14	14	3	17	11	3	100
Tyrone.	Castlederg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Castlederg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Castlederg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Castlederg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Castlederg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Castlederg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of County.		—	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	14	14	3	17	11	3	83

TABLE 4 (continued).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in each Poor Law Union in IRELAND during each month of the period from 1st November, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.

[illegible]

TABLE 4 (continued).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in each Poor Law Union in IRELAND during each month of the period from 1st November, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.

County.	Union.	1893.		1894.												Total.
		November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.																
Kildem.	Athy.	—	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	69
	Colbridge.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Mass.	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
	Total of County.	—	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	100
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny.	Callan.	—	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	28
	Cadownmore.	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	4	2	2	2	2	—	1	20
	Kilkenny.	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	21
	Thomastown.	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Uxbridge.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Total of County.	1	3	2	4	5	5	7	10	10	6	7	7	2	2	100
King's.	Edinbeggy.	1	—	—	1	—	4	4	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	21
	Fennoscree.	—	2	2	2	17	12	12	10	2	2	2	7	2	2	69
	Tullamore.	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
	Total of County.	1	4	4	5	19	28	28	22	4	4	4	11	4	4	110
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford.	Ballymahon.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
	Garard.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	2	1	—	—	10
	Longford.	—	2	—	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	25
	Total of County.	—	2	—	2	3	3	3	3	7	3	4	3	1	6	38
Louth.	Ardee.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
	Drogheda.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Dundalk.	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	20
	Total of County.	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	27
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dub.	Dunthanghills.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	6
	Kells.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
	Naves.	—	2	—	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	15
	Oldcastle.	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	2	1	—	—	14
	Trim.	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	20
	Total of County.	1	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	14	9	6	5	4	3	70
Queen's.	Abbeyleix.	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	20
	Mountmellick.	—	2	2	2	20	12	2	12	11	11	7	22	2	4	120
	Total of County.	1	3	3	4	22	14	4	13	13	12	9	24	3	8	140
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexmouth.	Ashmore.	1	2	—	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	21
	Delia.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	10
	Millington.	—	2	2	2	2	2	11	7	2	2	2	11	2	2	35
	Total of County.	1	4	2	4	4	4	11	11	6	6	4	13	4	3	66
Wexford.	Enniscorthy.	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	47
	Gorey.	—	12	2	2	12	14	14	12	12	2	12	2	2	2	120
	New Ross.	—	2	—	—	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	26
	Wexford.	—	—	2	12	2	2	12	2	12	12	2	2	2	2	120
	Total of County.	2	16	4	16	18	24	20	28	26	16	16	16	7	7	340
Wicklow.	Ballinglass.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	11
	Bathmore.	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
	Billically.	—	2	2	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
	Total of County.	—	4	4	2	4	5	4	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	55

TABLE 4 (continued).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in each Poor Law Union in IRELAND during each month of the period from 1st November, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.

County.	District.	1893.		1894.												Total.
		November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.																
Galway.	Ballinasloe,	—	1	8	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	27
	Clifden,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	12	8	14	34
	Galway,	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	24
	Oxmanoddy,	2	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	2	11	2	4	13	34
	Gort,	—	2	2	2	2	—	2	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	38
	Longford,	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	10
	Mount Salmon,	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
	Oughmoot,	1	—	—	10	20	—	14	10	10	14	20	20	10	—	128
	Portlaoine,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	5
	Tulla,	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	28
Total of County, . .		7	21	24	22	40	25	32	22	24	25	22	22	22	22	228
Leitrim.	Carrick-on-Shannon, .	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	21
	Monaghan,	—	2	—	1	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	21
	Shelby,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	9
	Total of County, . .	—	4	—	1	2	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	30
Mayo.	Ballina,	1	4	2	2	2	10	2	12	12	11	7	2	2	12	86
	Ballinacorney,	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	4	2	36
	Ballinacorney,	2	1	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
	Castlerea,	—	4	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	28
	Claremorris,	—	2	—	—	2	2	2	1	4	2	12	11	2	2	42
	Edna,	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	27
	Enniscorthy,	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	1	18
	Westerham,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Total of County, . .	6	18	17	12	21	28	20	28	40	25	22	27	15	22	286
Roscommon.	Roslin,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	2	2	2	20
	Clontarf,	—	—	4	2	2	2	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	108
	Roscommon,	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	24
	Shelby,	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	22
Total of County, . .		—	2	7	2	2	3	14	12	21	25	14	22	22	22	222
Sligo.	Drumore, West, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4
	Sligo,	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	2	12
	Talsnary,	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
	Total of County, . .	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	2	2	4	3	3	—	2	22
Total,		21	27	27	21	29	28	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	228

TABLE 5.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1894, with the Number of SWINE reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCE.	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of Diseased Swine which Died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER.	9	1,712	687	8,495	1,774	533
MUNSTER.	6	2,567	1,306	8,968	5,105	683
LEINSTER.	12	1,738	886	10,100	1,652	272
CONNAUGHT.	5	1,298	425	8,551	904	419
TOTAL.	32	7,315	3,006	28,117	7,795	1,879
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.					
ULSTER.						
Armagh.	Armagh.	50	59	251	157	26
Do.	Ballycastle.	5	8	—	—	—
Do.	Ballymena.	25	19	200	111	16
Do.	Ballymoney.	8	8	5	1	1
Do.	Belfast.	10	12	188	81	9
Do.	Larne.	16	19	96	16	1
Do.	Lisburn.	219	70	1,290	885	62
Do.	Lurgan.	41	16	159	42	8
Armagh.	Armagh.	199	89	792	358	48
Do.	Castledown.	7	4	28	—	—
Do.	Lurgan.	100	47	484	44	18
Do.	Newry.	16	6	44	37	2
Cavan.	Ballsbridge.	28	12	54	27	2
Do.	Barnsley.	20	2	74	43	28
Do.	Cavan.	22	14	48	38	—
Do.	Castell.	22	29	104	31	21
Do.	Enniskillen.	2	2	8	2	—
Do.	Granard.	2	2	4	4	—
Do.	Kells.	1	—	1	—	—
Do.	Clontarf.	6	7	11	26	2
Down.	Ballyshannon.	40	8	98	20	11
Do.	Down.	70	4	118	25	20
Do.	Downpatrick.	30	5	81	1	4
Do.	Glenties.	10	1	28	—	8
Do.	Inishowen.	1	1	1	—	—
Do.	Lackeney.	80	10	94	30	8
Do.	Londonderry.	3	1	12	1	1
Do.	Milton.	22	14	80	25	8
Do.	Strabane.	8	2	8	5	—
Do.	Stranlar.	1	—	5	1	2
Down.	Barbridge.	98	22	287	104	28
Do.	Ennisk.	3	8	14	1	—
Do.	Downpatrick.	2	5	14	32	1
Do.	Elkeel.	8	5	5	4	1
Do.	Lisburn.	27	10	818	24	28
Do.	Lurgan.	79	28	405	43	12
Do.	Newry.	14	8	20	32	2
Do.	Scarborough.	41	13	152	48	18
Fermanagh.	Ballyshannon.	8	8	8	—	—
Do.	Clone.	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Enniskillen.	8	4	2	9	1
Do.	Irristown.	14	8	81	20	8

TABLE 5—(continued)—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which *Frax* Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1894, with the Number of Swine reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

Counties.	Towns.	Number of Frax Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which Died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER.—continued.						
Londonderry.	Billymore.	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Colvane.	8	4	11	1	1
Do.	Lisnally.	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Londonderry.	1	—	1	—	—
Do.	Highland.	39	18	82	58	3
Monaghan.	Castleblaney.	3	2	—	—	—
Do.	Castleblaney.	7	3	30	4	4
Do.	Clagh.	1	1	—	—	—
Do.	Clagh.	3	—	3	21	—
Do.	Castlehill.	18	6	33	21	2
Do.	Dunfalk.	4	7	—	—	1
Do.	Monaghan.	81	27	169	55	17
Tyrone.	Annagh.	1	1	—	—	—
Do.	Clagh.	15	8	86	11	8
Do.	Castrover.	14	6	50	7	3
Do.	Dunnaman.	29	18	80	22	2
Do.	Omagh.	9	4	19	10	2
Do.	Stralaw.	8	1	2	4	1
MIDLANDS.						
Clare.	Ballyvaughan.	22	11	64	23	8
Do.	Crook.	54	18	190	59	17
Do.	Ennis.	157	24	393	64	54
Do.	Ennis.	192	29	547	137	28
Do.	Killeshock.	129	37	278	144	55
Do.	Killeshock.	404	49	958	313	159
Do.	Limerick.	89	12	221	34	8
Do.	Scurff.	19	13	87	7	1
Do.	Tulla.	43	13	100	19	11
Cork.	Bandon.	8	8	6	4	1
Do.	Bantry.	8	7	24	—	—
Do.	Castlemore.	6	5	1	—	—
Do.	Charadilly.	6	3	4	7	1
Do.	Craig.	63	41	224	108	19
Do.	Crook.	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Dunnaman.	—	—	2	1	—
Do.	Dunnaman.	3	—	8	—	—
Do.	Ennis.	84	17	70	40	8
Do.	Kesh.	59	45	325	68	11
Do.	Killeshock.	16	2	31	—	1
Do.	Killeshock.	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Maroon.	3	4	8	—	—
Do.	Mellon.	82	30	187	39	7
Do.	Mellon.	38	18	73	40	4
Do.	Mellon.	6	8	3	1	—
Do.	Michalstown.	8	6	3	1	—
Do.	Michalstown.	5	2	4	—	1
Do.	Shill.	1	1	—	—	—
Do.	Youghal.	21	9	113	13	8
Kerry.	Calverton.	43	19	85	68	8
Do.	Diagh.	1	—	1	1	—
Do.	Killeshock.	113	20	310	155	26
Do.	Lisnally.	118	67	466	194	39
Do.	Trillick.	21	16	34	31	10
Limerick.	Green.	69	54	320	34	18
Do.	Killeshock.	33	13	200	130	7
Do.	Limerick.	56	18	268	45	27
Do.	Lisnally.	12	6	34	3	3
Do.	Michalstown.	4	4	4	—	—
Do.	Newcastle.	117	60	458	53	30
Do.	Richmond.	288	108	1,507	257	64
Do.	Tipperary.	5	4	25	3	1

TABLE 5—(continued)—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1894, with the Number of SWINE reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

Counties.	Unions.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of Swine which Died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found on Post-Mortem Examination to be free from Swine Fever.
MURKES—continued.						
Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	20	81	48	60	6
Do.,	Cullin,	20	15	45	73	8
Do.,	Carrick-on-Shel,	6	6	11	—	—
Do.,	Cashel,	155	42	445	114	20
Do.,	Clonmel,	23	18	35	30	5
Do.,	Glacow,	26	15	144	121	10
Do.,	Kesh,	54	18	109	52	7
Do.,	Passinstown,	8	5	8	3	—
Do.,	Roscrea,	11	8	17	8	—
Do.,	Thurles,	38	15	183	23	3
Do.,	Tipperary,	10	78	402	88	7
Do.,	Uringford,	—	—	—	—	1
Wexford,	Carrick-on-Shel,	1	9	3	0	—
Do.,	Glacow,	7	7	21	5	1
Do.,	Donagavan,	17	11	30	9	3
Do.,	Kilnascomas,	4	1	4	25	—
Do.,	Lismore,	17	8	23	17	—
Do.,	Waterford,	23	9	59	9	4
Do.,	Youghal,	2	1	1	—	—
LEWIS.						
Carlow,	Ballinacree,	8	1	55	48	—
Do.,	Carlow,	60	20	515	81	8
Do.,	Shillingleagh,	5	1	7	8	—
Dublin,	Ballinacree,	24	4	48	4	9
Do.,	Carlow,	5	—	12	5	3
Do.,	Dublin, North,	120	15	1,488	151	11
Do.,	Dublin, South,	180	121	1,634	155	21
Do.,	Rathdown,	42	26	218	66	8
Elbow,	Ady,	50	10	105	5	5
Do.,	Ballinacree,	1	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Carlow,	26	5	211	45	5
Do.,	Edenderry,	5	—	22	—	1
Do.,	Nass,	80	5	102	50	8
Kilmore,	Cullin,	15	12	76	14	5
Do.,	Carrick-on-Shel,	5	5	11	—	—
Do.,	Cashel,	19	30	87	19	—
Do.,	Kilmore,	15	8	83	12	2
Do.,	New Ross,	5	5	7	1	—
Do.,	Thomastown,	6	1	8	0	1
Do.,	Uringford,	9	1	2	4	1
Do.,	Waterford,	18	22	117	15	2
Kings,	Edenderry,	14	7	19	35	—
Do.,	Montpelier,	5	1	140	12	—
Do.,	Passinstown,	64	47	303	145	5
Do.,	Roscrea,	11	8	18	3	1
Do.,	Tullamore,	105	27	306	82	13
Longford,	Ballinacree,	3	5	7	—	1
Do.,	Gracow,	8	8	21	24	—
Do.,	Longford,	47	15	118	22	10
Louth,	Ardee,	4	2	4	—	2
Do.,	Drogheda,	4	3	100	57	—
Do.,	Dundalk,	15	18	55	18	2
Meath,	Colbridge,	1	—	8	—	—
Do.,	Dunshaughlin,	5	2	10	—	1
Do.,	Edenderry,	1	—	8	—	—
Do.,	Kells,	5	3	14	—	1
Do.,	Nass,	17	4	31	24	5
Do.,	Oldcastle,	8	8	10	2	—
Do.,	Trim,	22	8	20	5	1

TABLE 5—(continued)—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of Swine Fever were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1894, with the Number of Swine reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

Counties.	Swine.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of Swine which Died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.
LOWLANDS—continued.						
Queen's,	Abbeystown,	28	16	346	113	2
Do.,	Adhy,	6	1	5	5	1
Do.,	Cadogan,	25	28	119	53	1
Do.,	Monaghan,	116	47	1,270	253	10
Do.,	Rossmore,	5	5	2	—	—
Westmeath,	Athlone,	20	6	45	6	—
Do.,	Delvin,	18	6	26	6	3
Do.,	Geashel,	1	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Mullingar,	73	30	467	84	11
Do.,	Oldcastle,	1	1	2	2	—
Do.,	Tullamore,	8	2	16	10	—
Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	43	12	201	4	11
Do.,	Geary,	154	60	1,313	219	40
Do.,	New Ross,	20	8	178	16	3
Do.,	Wexford,	106	10	817	16	25
Wicklow,	Ballinglass,	7	7	23	2	3
Do.,	Nau,	3	10	79	—	—
Do.,	Enniscorthy,	25	20	162	29	4
Do.,	Kesh,	44	20	46	20	12
Do.,	St. John's,	44	13	58	62	6
CONVULSIONS.						
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	21	7	82	5	4
Do.,	Ballinacorney,	1	—	1	—	1
Do.,	Clifden,	54	7	114	13	37
Do.,	Galway,	29	8	100	10	12
Do.,	Glenties,	61	11	89	26	22
Do.,	Greene,	23	27	221	24	10
Do.,	Longford,	14	2	21	6	4
Do.,	Monaghan,	4	—	—	—	—
Do.,	Oughterton,	235	25	668	79	24
Do.,	Parsonstown,	10	17	12	10	—
Do.,	Scarliff,	2	1	11	11	—
Do.,	Tully,	40	20	109	121	7
Lancashire,	Ballyshannon,	2	1	1	—	—
Do.,	Bewsey,	20	11	124	40	22
Do.,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	30	11	41	12	8
Do.,	Macarthur,	40	10	79	11	8
Do.,	Meath,	9	5	37	1	3
Mayo,	Bellin,	71	12	420	109	39
Do.,	Ballinacorney,	40	10	72	14	8
Do.,	Belturbet,	32	8	73	8	24
Do.,	Castlerea,	35	12	47	9	3
Do.,	Castlerea,	2	1	8	—	—
Do.,	Clonsilla,	61	21	107	29	2
Do.,	Kilbaha,	26	20	229	24	18
Do.,	Swinsford,	18	12	18	8	3
Do.,	Wentport,	8	2	5	2	—
Monaghan,	Athlone,	28	12	48	26	2
Do.,	Ballinasloe,	11	5	26	1	—
Do.,	Boyle,	20	10	24	7	6
Do.,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	12	8	18	—	3
Do.,	Castlerea,	125	40	320	165	21
Do.,	Glenties,	—	—	5	6	—
Do.,	Monaghan,	14	7	23	6	4
Do.,	Stockport,	5	5	8	1	3
Sligo,	Bellin,	20	5	22	16	7
Do.,	Boyle,	1	2	—	—	—
Do.,	Drumore West,	8	—	12	8	—
Do.,	Sligo,	12	8	20	22	1
Do.,	Talsnary,	4	3	5	5	—
Total,		7,616	3,006	28,217	7,745	1,870

TABLE 6.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of ANTHRAX were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1894, with the number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, or to have Recovered.

PROVINCES.		Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Animals Attacked.		Disposed Animals.				Weekly Animals.
			Number reported upon this year which have been previously reported upon.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks have been reported to have taken place during the year.	Total Number reported upon during the year.	Remains of Animals from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.	
ULSTER,		9	—	3	3	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
MUNSTER,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER,		1	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,		9	—	5	5	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.											
ULSTER.												
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Down, . .	Stranorlar, . .	—	2	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER.												
Wexford, . .	Enniscorthy, . .	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total,		—	5	5	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of CASES of RABIES in the Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1894, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, or to have Died.

[illegible]

TABLE 8—(continued).—NUMBER OF CASES OF RABIES IN THE COUNTIES OF IRELAND, REPORTED BY THE INSPECTORS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1894, WITH THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED, TO HAVE BEEN KILLED, OR TO HAVE DIED.

COUNTY.	UNION.	Number of Cases reported.	NUMBER OF RABID ANIMALS.														Animals destroyed or having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.			
			Killed.								Died.									
			Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Other Animals.	Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	
LEINSTER.—continued.																				
Queen's.	Athy.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Athy.	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Mountmellick.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Rosary.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexmouth.	Athlone.	25	14	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Drishin.	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Maltingar.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	Enniscorthy.	15	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
	New Ross.	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Wexford.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wicklow.	Bellingham.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Nancy.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Rathdown.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Rathdown.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
CONNAUGHT.																				
Galway.	Ballinasloe.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Clifden.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Galway.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Glenties.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Glenties.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Longford.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Mount Bellew.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Portlaoine.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Scarliff.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Tulla.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Leitrim.	Barnboy.	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Carish on Slane.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Meerhamilton.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Mohill.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mayo.	Ballinrobe.	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Carrish.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Switzerland.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Monaghan.	Athlone.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Bayly.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Carlow.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Monaghan.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sligo.	Downs West.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Sligo.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Talsary.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total.		779	314	112	18	16	2	6	22	2	13	42	12	11	1	4	3	2	10	

V.—STATISTICS AS TO EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

TABLE 1.—Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1879 to 1904 inclusive.

Year.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.			PIGS.			Horse, Carriage, and Harness.	Stock.	BIRDS.				Wolves or Foxes.	Bees.	Other Animals.
	From Farms and Towns.				Gross.	Net.	Wing.	Lamb.	Total.	Sow Pigs.	Suck Pigs.	Total.			Poultry.	Ducks.	Geese.	Total.			
	For Export.	For Home Consumption.	Other Farms.	Total.																	
1880.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1881.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1882.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1883.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1884.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1885.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1886.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1887.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1888.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1889.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1890.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1891.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1892.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1893.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		
1894.	100,000	100,000	5,000	205,000	10,000	195,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,100,000	10	100	1,000,000		

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

Ports of Embarcation.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fec.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Bellin,	0	-	25	-	25	5	-	5
Belfast,	15,779	78,072	245	1,168	95,264	7,510	18,840	26,350
Carrickfergus,	881	5,181	-	2	6,064	2,822	501	4,323
Cork,	4,422	22,517	245	22,888	47,972	22,122	21,000	43,122
Donaghadee,	41,320	22,848	207	-	64,375	40,460	20,622	61,082
Dublin,	167,574	87,381	-	4,480	259,435	107,715	246,800	354,515
Downpatrick,	2,220	12,199	1	2	14,422	12,600	18,422	31,022
Downstream,	2	1,848	-	2	2,858	522	-	522
Greene,	610	5,122	1,520	808	7,460	10,280	2,722	13,002
Larne,	4,324	22,822	245	2	27,393	1,022	1,201	2,223
Lisnakeilly,	20	2,224	2,722	-	4,946	152	40	192
Londonderry,	17,220	22,810	208	2,422	42,660	22,422	12,715	35,137
Newry,	422	12,501	-	12	12,935	2,100	2,224	4,324
Portlough,	12	220	12	-	244	224	40	264
Sligo,	2,222	2,222	20	2	4,466	12,224	5,224	17,448
Warrington,	-	220	-	-	220	-	-	-
Warrington,	27,222	22,221	220	1,168	50,831	22,220	24,222	46,442
Westport,	422	12	-	-	434	4,220	1,720	5,940
Wexford,	2,222	2,422	2	21	4,667	12,212	2,220	14,432
Total,	220,722	422,221	2,220	21,422	664,665	274,471	222,220	496,691

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

Ports of Embarcation.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fec.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Adrian,	2,421	22,222	245	-	24,888	40	22	62
Ayr,	1,222	12,471	220	120	14,033	222	120	342
Barnes,	2,720	12,222	-	44	14,986	220	242	462
Bristol,	12,220	22,242	1	12,722	27,185	22,422	22,220	44,642
Down,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth,	220	-	-	-	220	-	-	-
Fleetwood,	4,220	12,222	-	422	16,864	2,222	2,222	4,444
Glasgow,	22,022	22,222	2,221	12,222	56,767	12,220	12,220	24,440
Greenock,	22	222	2	-	246	-	-	-
Holyhead,	22,222	22,722	1,220	220	46,464	12,222	22,220	34,442
Liverpool,	122,220	122,222	220	12,242	246,984	274,220	212,222	486,442
London,	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-
Manchester,	2,220	12	22	2	2,454	122	120	242
Marquess,	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Milford,	12,221	12,212	2	12,722	27,155	22,220	22,220	44,440
Monmouth,	12,220	22,222	-	2	34,444	22,212	2,220	24,432
Newport,	220	212	-	22	454	12,222	12,022	24,244
Newcastle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flint,	1,224	4,220	-	2,222	7,666	22	-	22
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helier,	2,222	2,222	-	22	4,466	1,222	220	1,442
Southampton,	222	2,221	-	1,712	4,155	422	-	422
Stranraer,	4,222	27,222	224	2	31,670	220	1,221	1,441
Whitehaven,	22	2,224	1	2	2,449	222	-	222
Total,	222,722	422,221	2,220	21,422	664,665	274,471	222,220	496,691

the Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

SHEEP.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jacks.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of EMBARKATION.
Fal.	Sheep.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	Ballina.
21,207	22,679	43,886	881	36	3,669	6,810	8,915	1	71	101,194	Belfast.
401	7	408	-	-	84	38	62	-	1	8,114	Coleraine.
41,781	950	42,731	82	-	1,158	3,711	4,879	1	179	106,281	Cork.
51,693	694	52,387	51	-	228	210	438	-	54	171,804	Drogheda.
101,279	133	101,412	45	38	1,638	5,443	7,119	8	86	166,348	Dublin.
21,211	16,799	38,010	9,851	-	893	713	1,606	1	66	81,967	Dundalk.
28	55	83	43	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,714	Dundrum.
51,896	5,366	57,262	1,648	1	1,004	1,643	3,648	-	8	61,313	Georgetown.
494	14,279	14,773	4	24	187	410	621	-	8	65,858	Larne.
17	-	17	-	-	28	33	61	-	1	6,555	Limerick.
20,446	6,797	27,243	9	-	645	247	1,637	-	31	101,169	Londonderry.
5,318	-	5,318	856	-	874	268	1,142	-	8	16,041	Newry.
307	108	415	23	-	2	2	4	-	3	1,618	Portlaoigh.
51,417	3	51,420	2	-	8	11	17	-	86	15,146	Rings.
48	-	48	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	115	Warrington.
60,603	802	61,405	8	38	1,218	1,919	3,165	8	227	238,288	Waterford.
338	-	338	-	8	28	4	32	-	-	7,000	Westport.
14,977	-	14,977	3	-	14	14	32	-	4	44,166	Westport.
815,817	12,210	828,027	4,908	138	24,184	16,813	41,135	10	478	1,000,613	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

SHEEP.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jacks.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of DEBARCATION.
Fal.	Sheep.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
8,336	11,858	20,194	712	1	848	666	1,515	1	18	45,232	Andover.
268	17,684	17,952	-	-	247	416	513	-	21	81,249	Ayr.
18,185	87	18,272	286	2	816	679	843	-	4	23,830	Barnes.
50,822	183	51,005	18	8	817	1,170	1,995	2	286	112,004	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	8	Down.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	102	Falmouth.
8,713	6,337	15,050	37	26	1,000	1,104	2,130	-	38	69,065	Fleetwood.
85,477	6,793	92,270	28	8	1,483	3,138	4,629	1	28	136,174	Glasgow.
-	88	88	-	-	-	18	17	-	-	764	Gosport.
17,311	4,135	21,446	1,474	33	4,851	6,158	11,042	8	10	416,668	Holburn.
168,218	18,937	187,155	5,348	60	9,961	8,158	18,179	8	187	862,817	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	1	8	8	16	1	-	18	London.
18	-	18	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	1,971	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Maryport.
44,367	842	45,209	14	11	1,729	2,224	3,966	4	18	191,790	Millford.
40,820	721	41,541	1	-	77	118	195	1	7	200,373	Morecambe.
-	-	-	-	-	10	16	26	-	-	27,856	Newport.
-	-	-	-	1	3	11	15	-	-	17	Northwich.
88	-	88	9	-	29	89	127	-	-	8,828	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	8	3	7	-	-	7	Portsmouth.
499	-	499	1	1	82	86	169	-	-	12,364	Stoke.
1,851	-	1,851	-	2	63	328	393	-	-	4,889	Southampton.
3	8,318	8,321	4	94	289	413	706	-	8	41,486	Stroud.
83	10	93	804	3	891	248	1,144	-	3	10,027	Widnes.
816,847	15,210	832,057	9,808	166	16,484	18,643	35,293	19	478	1,000,613	Total.

TABLE 4.—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Detachment in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

A B D R O S S A N.

Export Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast	18,436	67	15,847	809	1,000	3	10	35,112
Dundalk	5,136	—	1,503	87	73	—	8	6,807
Newry	5,300	7	366	347	400	—	7	6,427
Warrenpoint	123	—	48	—	1	—	—	172
Total	29,005	74	17,764	1,243	1,474	3	15	49,578

A Y R.

Belfast	16,336	168	6,411	—	786	—	13	17,614
Larne	3,481	160	10,055	—	82	—	—	13,788
Total	19,817	328	16,466	—	868	—	13	31,402

B A R R O W.

Belfast	17,000	208	10,720	186	845	—	4	28,863
-------------------	--------	-----	--------	-----	-----	---	---	--------

B R I S T O L.

Belfast	—	—	—	2	31	—	—	33
Cork	42,705	24,207	19,510	8	1,203	—	180	67,613
Dublin	847	808	820	—	10	1	1	1,676
Waterford	21,808	21,105	20,385	2	890	2	208	63,798
Wexford	8,411	8,466	10,885	2	10	—	2	27,776
Total	73,931	54,886	51,500	14	1,940	3	291	128,275

D O U G L A S.

Belfast	217	800	5	—	35	—	—	1,057
-------------------	-----	-----	---	---	----	---	---	-------

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DOVER.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Waterford.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2

PALMOUTH.

Dublin.	270	—	—	—	4	—	—	283
-----------------	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

FLEETWOOD.

Belfast.	14,225	2,912	9,948	37	2,718	—	89	21,331
Londonderry.	1,490	8,879	1,481	—	5	—	—	6,964
Total.	15,717	9,990	11,270	37	2,713	—	89	40,008

GLASGOW.

Dublin.	44	2	9	—	1	—	—	57
Belfast.	17,098	2,316	181	2	1,321	—	9	21,001
Coleraine.	3,074	4,325	485	—	89	—	1	8,118
Cork.	3,818	485	983	—	68	—	—	13,596
Drumahaire.	1,220	—	312	—	54	—	1	2,046
Dublin.	42,355	1,929	4,719	1	902	—	4	51,549
Larne.	99	7	317	—	13	—	—	533
Limerick.	1,000	157	27	—	59	1	1	1,370
Londonderry.	21,027	2,608	10,124	1	1,965	—	19	36,934
Portmah.	828	404	325	13	4	—	1	1,613
Sligo.	5,857	1,567	6,377	1	11	—	1	13,994
Waterford.	1,614	217	104	—	87	—	1	1,794
Wexford.	120	881	4	—	8	—	—	1,003
Total.	147,560	21,271	34,937	36	3,741	1	28	198,174

GREENOCK.

Belfast.	712	—	55	—	26	—	—	793
Coleraine.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total.	712	—	55	—	27	—	—	794

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

HOLYHEAD.

Export Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cows.	Horses.	Hides or Jewels.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin,	87,303	138,084	301,819	58	7,181	9	8	601,259
Greenore,	7,805	22,222	16,740	1,448	2,045	—	8	41,961
Total,	95,108	160,306	318,559	1,506	9,226	9	16	643,220

LIVERPOOL.

Belfast,	8,718	15,851	8,083	8	1,070	—	7	15,851
Cork,	22,811	26,427	6,127	24	118	—	8	49,188
Drumkeel,	28,718	83,875	58,804	51	331	—	23	171,548
Dublin,	100,910	231,418	47,873	13	9,972	8	48	481,018
Dundalk,	29,740	38,720	41,842	1,794	7,322	1	42	118,119
Larne,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Londonderry,	7,744	21,603	3,587	1	83	—	4	31,220
Newry,	8,281	11,310	4,771	8	188	—	1	24,459
Sligo,	923	18,061	18,842	—	8	—	28	37,842
Waterford,	12,169	17,064	22,118	1	184	—	2	51,538
Wexford,	479	6,037	284	—	58	—	—	6,858
Woolford,	2,403	16,817	1,424	—	13	—	1	19,658
Total,	302,388	486,677	187,948	3,865	2,887	8	123	983,357

LONDON.

Belfast,	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Cork,	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Dublin,	9	—	—	—	8	—	—	17
Waterford,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total,	9	—	—	—	16	1	—	24

MANCHESTER.

Belfast,	1,188	—	13	—	3	—	—	1,204
Waterford,	331	535	2	—	1	—	—	869
Total,	1,519	535	15	—	4	—	—	2,073

MARYPORT.

Dundrum,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
--------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

MILFORD.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cattle.	Horses.	Males of Descendants.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Cork,	22,314	42,727	15,787	3	1,148	—	13	101,709
Waterford,	17,748	42,841	15,419	2	2,856	4	3	83,023
Total,	40,062	85,568	31,206	5	4,004	4	16	184,732

MORECAMBE.

Dublin,	15,440	17,445	25,045	—	22	1	—	32,913
Londonderry,	18,416	13,440	12,824	1	148	—	7	42,067
Total,	33,856	30,885	37,869	1	170	1	7	74,980

NEWHAVEN.

Belfast,	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	27
--------------------	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	----

NEWPORT.

Cork,	1,037	25,781	—	3	20	—	—	27,841
-----------------	-------	--------	---	---	----	---	---	--------

PEEL.

Widest,	214	1,479	3	—	25	—	—	1,721
-------------------	-----	-------	---	---	----	---	---	-------

PLYMOUTH.

Belfast,	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	35
Cork,	2,321	27	34	2	65	—	—	2,449
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Waterford,	810	—	—	—	4	—	—	814
Total,	3,131	27	34	2	107	—	—	3,301

PORTSMOUTH.

Dublin,	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
-------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man, during the Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

RAMSEY.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast,	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Dundrum,	222	327	8	21	2	—	1	583
Total,	237	327	8	21	2	—	1	598

SILLOTH.

Dublin,	2,024	2,314	458	1	179	—	—	4,976
-------------------	-------	-------	-----	---	-----	---	---	-------

SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast,	24	—	—	—	25	—	—	49
Cork,	4,348	414	1,791	—	108	—	—	6,661
Dublin,	24	—	—	—	23	—	—	47
Waterford,	—	—	29	—	45	—	—	74
Total,	4,416	414	1,820	—	213	—	—	6,863

STRANRAER.

Larne,	27,061	5,069	5,313	4	613	—	4	48,064
------------------	--------	-------	-------	---	-----	---	---	--------

WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast,	7,507	21	115	162	828	—	2	8,535
Dundrum,	1,205	267	63	42	—	—	1	1,578
Meer,	10	167	—	—	—	—	—	177
Total,	8,722	288	178	204	828	—	3	10,223

Table 1.—Number of Animals Reported into Ireland during each of the years from 1875 to 1906 inclusive.

Year.	Cattle.						Horse.			Pigs.			Total Animals Reported into Ireland.	Animals Reported into Ireland per Head of Cattle.	Sheep.				Wool Reported into Ireland.	Animals Reported into Ireland per Head of Cattle.	Animals Reported into Ireland per Head of Cattle.	Animals Reported into Ireland per Head of Cattle.
	From Irish sources.				From Foreign Sources.	Total.	From Foreign Sources.	Total.	From Foreign Sources.	Total.	From Foreign Sources.	Total.			From Foreign Sources.	Total.	From Foreign Sources.	Total.				
	From Foreign Sources.	From Irish Sources.	From Foreign Sources.	From Irish Sources.																		
1875.	100	100	1	100	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	1	1	10,000	100.
1876.	100	100	10	1,000	110	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	11,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	11,000	100.
1877.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1878.	100	100	1	100	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	1	1	10,000	100.
1879.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1880.	1	10	1	10	1	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	1	1	10,000	100.
1881.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	1	1	10,000	100.
1882.	1,000	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	1	1	10,000	100.
1883.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1884.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1885.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1886.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1887.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1888.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1889.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1890.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1891.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1892.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1893.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1894.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1895.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.
1896.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	100	1,000	1,000	10	1	10,000	100.

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the Year

Ports of Embarcation.	CATTLE.					SWINE.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Armagh,	1	.	1	2	1,350	.	1,350
Ayr,	1	.	.	1	1,400	701	2,101
Burrow,	6	.	1	7	.	.	.
Exeter,	6	.	.	6	20	.	26
Cardiff,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Douglas,
Dover,
Falmouth,
Fleetwood,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Glasgow,	61	.	3	64	9,450	1,411	10,861
Greenock,	127	6	133
Halifax,	41	.	6	47	554	43	597
Keeport,	20	.	.	20	25	.	45
London,	3	.	2	5	.	.	.
Maryport,
Midford,	3	.	.	3	1	.	4
Monrovia,
Newport,
Pool,
Plymouth,
Portsmouth,
Stoke,	6	.	1	7	66	110	176
Southampton,	9	.	.	9	6	.	15
Stranraer,	4	25	.	6	35	1,200	160	1,360
Swansea,
Whitehaven,	43	43
Total,	4	100	.	10	114	12,010	1,581	13,591

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Ports of Disembarkation.								
Belfast, . . . . .	.	20	.	4	24	1,812	205	2,017
Colombo, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	4	640	205	1,085
Cork, . . . . .	.	12	.	3	15	30	.	45
Drogheda, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin, . . . . .	.	112	.	3	115	1,380	400	1,780
Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	43
Dundrum, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greencro, . . . . .	.	2	.	2	4	30	.	34
Larne,	4	30	.	2	36	1,600	270	1,870
Limerick, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	707	90	797
Leedsbury, . . . . .	.	10	.	3	13	560	6,070	6,630
Newry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	120	.	120
Portlaoine, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	37	21	58
Riga, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	2	184	205	389
Waterford, . . . . .	.	8	.	1	9	11	160	171
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	4	200	.	10	214	12,010	1,581	13,591

ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Embarkation.

GROSS.			Date.	RECEIVE.				Males in Fur- nace.	Anim.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Per.	From.	Total.		Per. From.	From.	Colleges.	Total.				
.	.	.	.	37	100	100	336	.	.	1,430	Antwerp.
.	.	.	.	1	2	20	30	.	.	1,180	Ayr.
.	2	20	33	.	.	27	Barnes.
.	.	.	.	4	10	110	124	.	.	334	Bristol.
.	14	20	33	.	.	30	Cardiff.
.	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	.	.	2	Douglas.
.	2	2	4	.	.	4	Down.
.	.	.	.	1	2	7	12	.	.	20	Falmouth.
.	.	.	.	2	11	120	131	.	1	201	Falmouth.
.	.	.	.	4	4	100	104	1	2	11,454	Glasgow.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	140	Gosport.
.	2	2	20	20	410	270	1,047	.	2	1,454	Hullhead.
.	.	.	4	27	110	200	407	.	2	332	Liverpool.
.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	10	London.
.	2	2	2	4	117	110	227	.	1	267	Maryport.
.	2	7	22	.	.	12	Monmouth.
.	2	2	2	.	.	2	Newport.
.	2	2	2	.	.	2	Pen.
.	.	.	.	4	22	22	22	.	.	22	Plymouth.
.	4	4	.	.	4	Portsmouth.
.	21	20	210	.	.	421	Rhodes.
.	2	24	17	.	.	20	Southampton.
.	.	.	.	24	20	46	117	.	.	1,370	Stranraer.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	2	Sunder.
.	2	12	12	.	1	22	Whitchurch.
.	2	2	22	120	1,454	2,200	2,224	1	2	21,467	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Debarcation.

Per.	From.	Total.	Date.	RECEIVE.				Males in Fur- nace.	Anim.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarcation.
				Per. From.	From.	Colleges.	Total.				
.	.	.	4	27	210	214	220	.	4	2,420	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	.	20	24	44	1	1	1,140	Coleraine.
.	.	.	4	102	207	203	.	1	2	280	Cork.
.	.	.	.	2	2	14	20	.	.	24	Douglas.
.	1	1	27	26	710	112	1,422	.	2	2,462	Dublin.
.	.	.	.	.	11	24	40	.	.	25	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dundrum.
.	2	2	2	2	26	22	140	.	.	220	Gosport.
.	.	.	.	24	42	42	120	.	.	1,100	Larne.
.	.	.	.	.	6	2	2	.	.	112	Lisakeel.
.	.	.	.	.	62	161	227	.	.	2,220	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	20	22	24	.	.	220	Newry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	Portmah.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	22	Rhodes.
.	2	2	2	11	162	160	240	.	.	440	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	4	7	2	12	.	.	16	Wexford.
.	2	2	22	120	1,454	2,200	2,224	1	2	21,467	Total.

TABLE 8.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle

Year.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Cows, Bulls, and Calves.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Slaughter or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.				
1878,	1	255	1	257	20	276	134	1
1879,	1	194	1	196	20	216	400	20
1880,	1	255	1	257	27	284	225	20
1881,	1	214	1	216	1	217	1,334	223
1882,	1	264	1	266	27	293	702	1
1883,	1	412	1	414	27	441	279	1
1884,	1	220	1	222	155	377	1	1
1885,	8	422	20	450	20	470	37	2
1886,	101	752	1	854	2	856	325	22
1887,	20	629	1	650	12	662	170	21
1888,	20	710	1	731	4	735	170	201
1889,	50	648	1	699	8	707	225	72
1890,	2	412	1	415	4	419	1,241	220
1891,	40	625	1	666	17	683	402	220
1892,	1	24	1	26	25	51	225	2,225
1893,	45	455	1	501	42	543	225	2,224
1894,	22	590	1	613	14	627	142	1,722

TABLE 9.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Ports of Embarcation.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belmont,	21	212	1	2	236	29	1,727	1,756
Dundrum,	1	214	1	2	218	20	21	238
Total,	22	426	2	4	454	49	1,748	1,994

TABLE 10.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Ports of Embarcation.								
Douglas,	70	227	1	2	300	40	222	262
Faah,	24	204	1	2	231	22	1,227	1,250
Bahmy,	1	222	1	2	226	22	11	239
Total,	95	653	3	6	754	84	1,960	2,051

TABLE 11.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Germany

Germany,	2	222	1	21	246	1	1	1
Germany,	214	1	1	1	216	1	1	1
Jersey,	270	1	1	1	272	12	1	285
Total,	286	224	3	23	536	14	2	552

NOTE.—The Animals Exported to Germany was shipped from

of Man, during each of the years from 1878 to 1894, inclusive.

GROSS.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Gross.	NETS.				Hides or Skins.	Aves.	Total Animals.	YEAR.
Per Section.	Score per An.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
1	11	20	470	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	480	1878.
-	-	-	100	2	-	2	2	4	-	-	878	1879.
-	-	-	1,255	1	-	6	6	12	-	-	1,270	1880.
1	-	3	1,377	08	-	30	30	60	-	3	2,030	1881.
-	-	-	1,290	11	-	24	80	82	-	-	1,616	1882.
-	-	-	661	10	-	22	55	55	-	-	737	1883.
-	-	-	667	3	-	32	60	101	1	1	772	1884.
-	20	20	843	22	-	25	59	123	-	-	990	1885.
1	8	7	1,154	06	1	62	100	164	-	1	1,325	1886.
-	3	3	743	12	-	15	48	63	-	3	829	1887.
-	26	26	1,282	5	-	18	12	110	-	-	1,617	1888.
-	-	-	1,540	17	1	37	25	67	-	1	1,634	1889.
-	-	-	2,043	17	-	35	62	76	-	4	2,045	1890.
-	2	2	1,679	22	-	64	97	165	-	12	2,239	1891.
-	-	-	2,409	-	-	104	68	260	-	5	2,515	1892.
1	-	2	2,047	18	1	55	45	55	-	4	2,657	1893.
-	20	20	2,789	21	-	46	22	66	-	1	3,461	1894.

the Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

GROSS.			Gross.	NETS.				Hides or Skins.	Aves.	Total Animals.	Port of Embarkation.
Per Section.	Score per An.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	7	7	-	-	40	40	54	-	-	2,446	Belmont.
-	8	8	81	-	1	1	3	-	1	212	Downham.
-	20	20	21	-	40	60	20	-	1	2,691	Total.

the Year ended 31st December, 1894, showing the Ports of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

GROSS.			Gross.	NETS.				Hides or Skins.	Aves.	Total Animals.	Port of Debarcation.
Per Section.	Score per An.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	8	8	-	-	22	20	21	-	-	617	Douglas.
-	8	8	-	-	20	18	20	-	-	1,004	Port.
-	8	8	22	-	1	5	3	-	1	263	Barrow.
-	20	20	21	-	40	60	20	-	1	2,691	Total.

and the Channel Islands during the year ended 31st December, 1894.

GROSS.			Gross.	NETS.				Hides or Skins.	Aves.	Total Animals.	Port of Debarcation.
Per Section.	Score per An.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	8	3	6	-	-	267	Germany.
-	-	-	-	-	20	18	20	-	-	578	Germany.
240	-	100	-	3	2	5	5	-	-	1,203	Jersey.
240	-	100	-	3	2	5	5	-	-	2,420	Total.

Details and those for the Channel Islands at Waterford.